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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Fog. Temp. 8-4 (46-39). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 9-6 (48-43). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 16-9 (61-48). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 11-8 (52-46). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Fair. Temp. 19-3 (66-37). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 21-9 (70-48). Yesterday's temp. 19-16 (66-61).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£1.22
Belgium	20 B.Fr	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	16 P	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	50 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Spain	30 Ptas.
Greece	16 Drs.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 6	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	35 Rials	Turkey	T.42
Italy	300 Lire	U.S. Military (Surr.)	$0.35
Israel	I.£ 3.50	Yugoslavia	9 D.

Europe Democrats Contact Spanish Opposition Groups

New Political Setup Seen

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Oct. 27 (NYT).—In the closing days of the Franco regime, many major West European democratic parties and labor unions have intensified contacts with the outlawed political opposition in Spain.

Both covert and open meetings have taken place in Spain and in the capitals of other major European countries. All of them have been based on the assumption that the successors to Generalissimo Francisco Franco will have to rule differently.

Perhaps the Europeans seem to hope, a range of political parties will one day be permitted in Spain. They are moving now to get to know new leaders, to cement old ties that in some cases date back to the Spanish Civil War and to help bring the Spanish people out of more than three decades of isolation from the West European mainstream. "The United States has a decisive role to play here," a West German Social Democrat, Bruno Friedrich, said. "Polls that have been taken indicate that 80 per cent of the Spanish people would oppose dictatorship after Franco's death. But the democrats of Spain fear that the United States would tolerate it and support it."

Other Leftists' Views

Mr. Friedrich's misgivings about recent U.S. policy toward Spain are shared by other leftist European politicians. "We understand your need for military bases in Spain," Pierre Schori, an aide to Sweden's Premier Olof Palme, said. "But why did President Ford have to visit Franco there last spring?"

The European parties, as they make contacts in Spain, have been carefully avoiding extremist movements like the Basque separatist organization or the Revolutionary Anti-Fascist Patriotic Front. But even moderate political groupings are forbidden in Spain and meetings with outsiders can be dangerous.

Early in August, for example, Mr. Friedrich, who holds influential positions in his party and is close to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, attended a conference of 350 of the major opposition leaders somewhere in northern Spain. He will not say where it was. It was disguised as a family reunion—he had to take his wife and son with him.

Werner Marx, foreign-policy spokesman of the conservative Christian Democratic party here, has met with both Socialists and Christian Democrats in Spain—once in an art gallery in Toledo, twice in Madrid hotels, once for six hours in a private home. He and another deputy made two trips to Spain, in February and in June.

Britons' Visit

The British Labor party had a member of its Spanish Democrats Defense Committee in Spain last week, meeting with supporters of the Spanish Socialist Workers' party. Its leader, a 33-year-old labor lawyer, Felipe Gonzales, may go to London next month if the Spanish government will return the passport it seized from him last summer.

In April Mr. Gonzales visited Stockholm and Bonn, and just last Wednesday Alvarez de Miranda, a leader of one of the Spanish Christian Democratic groups, was in Bonn talking with Christian Democrats.

The Europeans say they are anxious to avoid "another Portugal," as they put it. They say the Spanish parties do not want money so much as signs of support and solidarity. Democratic parties in Portugal have received huge amounts of money from the European parties as well as from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, and the Portuguese Communist party is reported to have been given millions of dollars by Moscow.

Small amounts of money have apparently flowed already to Spain. European trade unions have given aid to the underground Spanish labor movement through the Brussels-based International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and political figures say there has been some party-to-party aid as well.

Five Weeks in Spain

Mr. Friedrich, who spent five weeks in Spain between the end of July and the beginning of last month, skirting the law that forbids unauthorized gatherings of more than 19 persons, conceded that his visit was a mission for his party to assess the likely post-Franco political scene.

"This is not a revolutionary situation," he said. "It's a revolt of the well-off who see Franco's regime is no longer appropriate to the times. A new middle class has risen in the country and it feels isolated—especially at times like the present, when the whole outside world seems to equate Spain with Franco and fascism."

Top Red Talks of Coalition

PARIS, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—The Spanish Communist party—poised for political action in the event of head of state Francisco Franco's death—is making an effort to show that its philosophy is different from that of the Portuguese Communist party.

The Spanish party, led by Secretary-General Santiago Carrillo, who lives in Paris, has long had only distant relations with the parties of Eastern Europe. It has also chosen to support Portuguese Socialist leader Mario Soares in his conflicts with Communist leader Alvaro Cunhal.

Since the coup which in April of last year ended rightist rule in Portugal, the emphasis in that country has been on creating a "pluralist socialist democracy"—limiting the field effectively to the left.

But Mr. Carrillo said at a recent press conference here that his party would be willing to serve in a provisional government which included rightist groups, provided that he was sure they were willing to abide by the results of democratic elections.

The Communist party wants any provisional government formed after Gen. Franco's death to be a "wide coalition which unites all those who want to avoid a new civil war and who want to establish a pluralist regime without exclusions," Mr. Carrillo said.

Within the Junta Democratica—an opposition grouping of several parties of differing persuasions—Communist supporters would take part in "democratic action" to prevent the continuation of the present form of government.

Mr. Carrillo emphasized that the junta would not incite violence. He said that violence would erupt only if troops attacked demonstrators—"in which case the army might split."

[In an interview in the current issue of Time magazine, Mr. Carrillo is reported to say that Prince Juan Carlos, Gen. Franco's heir, is unacceptable to him and his party, which the magazine estimated to total 12,000 active members in Spain.

[Discussing Spain after Gen. Franco, Mr. Carrillo is quoted as having said: "All Franco's structures will have to disappear, including Juan Carlos. The prince is, in effect, the son of Franco." If the Spanish people decide that they want a king, Mr. Carrillo said, he would favor Don Juan, Juan Carlos's father.]

Clandestine Existence

As the Portuguese party did before last year's coup in Lisbon, the Spanish Communist party has had a clandestine existence. But, unlike the Portuguese party, it has taken a firm line independent of the Kremlin.

In August, 1968, when Warsaw Pact forces invaded Czechoslovakia, the Portuguese party described the invasion as being "dictated by the overriding necessity of the defense of the Socialist regime."

The Spanish party, however, formally condemned the Soviet-led move.

Earlier, during the "Prague spring" of Czechoslovak party leader Alexander Dubcek's liberal reforms, a member of the Spanish party's executive, Santiago Alvarez, described Mr. Dubcek's program as an attempt to create "the type of Socialist society which... we think we must have in Spain."

The Spaniards' relations with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



UPI.

Santiago Carrillo, exiled Spanish Communist chief.

Doctors See Stability in Franco Case

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, Oct. 27.—Generalissimo Francisco Franco, still gravely ill after suffering several heart attacks in a week, continues to suffer from stomach hemorrhages and heart failure but his fever has fallen.

In their eighth bulletin of the day, the 14 doctors attending the 82-year-old Gen. Franco at El Pardo Palace said that he had spent a peaceful day.

At midnight, a government communiqué said that, during the evening, the general conversed with his daughter, Maria del Carmen, her husband and with his grandchildren.

"At this time he is resting normally," the statement said.

In a political development relating to Gen. Franco's successor, an official spokesman for Don Juan, the head of the Spanish royal family and father of Prince Juan Carlos—the designated heir — reiterated his opposition to Juan Carlos becoming king.

Don Juan, 62, sent word from Switzerland that he "maintains unaltered his well-known political posture" of urging the quick democratization of Spain, a job which, he has said, he is better capable of doing than his son.

"But, as he has always said, he will do nothing against his son," a spokesman for Don Juan said.

Juan Carlos himself "would like to be the symbol of national unity and reconciliation" as new king of Spain, according to this week's Newsweek magazine, in an article described as based on several hours of talks with the prince during the last few months.

He "rules out a legal role for the Communists in the Spanish political system" and believes that the Communists have dashed Portugal's "hopes for a pluralist democracy."

Army Ends Clash in Portugal

Reds Seize Home Of a Governor

LISBON, Oct. 27 (AP).—Troops broke up a battle in which dozens were injured today after Communists seized the governor's mansion in the southern town of Faro.

The Communists and their allies took over the mansion to protest the Interior Ministry's replacement last week of a pro-Communist governor by a Socialist.

Several hundred demonstrators broke into the building, shouting, "Disinfect it! Disinfect it!" The new civil governor is named Almeida Carrapato and Carrapato is the Portuguese world for louse.

A crowd of Socialists and Popular Democrats tried to dislodge the Communists and the two groups battled until troops from an infantry regiment escorted the occupiers to safety.

The interior of the mansion was badly damaged.

This action by the army helped repair the armed forces' damaged credibility as the main instrument of law and order.

Credibility Repaired

But a much more serious indication will be how the armed forces deal with the defiance of a presidential order that 20,000 illegally held weapons be turned over to authorities by last Friday.

When the deadline expired, a total of 11 weapons had been yielded and a group called the Revolutionary Brigades announced it would fight rather than disarm. This group, believed to have thousands of automatic weapons, said it was going underground.

President Francisco da Costa Gomes is publicly committed to shooting if necessary to retrieve the weapons.

This problem was believed to have been on the agenda this evening when the Revolutionary Council, the country's ruling body, went into special session with President Costa Gomes presiding.

Other questions the council will consider are the continuing crisis of public authority, the Communist party's open opposition to the government despite the presence of a Communist minister in the Cabinet, and the approaching independence of Angola, where an agreement for peaceful transition to a tripartite black coalition has dissolved in civil war.

Elsewhere, troops were used for the first time to remove squatters who had seized a farm. They ousted trespassers from a farm in the Ribatejo area.

Yesterday, Portugal announced a series of measures intended to stop the flight of capital from the country and strengthen the Portuguese escudo against foreign currencies.

The measures limit to 1,000 escudos—$37 at the official rate—the sum Portuguese residents may take on each trip abroad. The yearly total for all trips is limited to 20,000 escudos ($740).

All foreign exchange transactions by Portuguese are to be noted in their passports. Portuguese are also prohibited from taking checks and credit cards out of Portugal.

Nonresidents may not bring more than 1,000 escudos into the country and must leave with less funds than they had when they arrived. Infractions are punishable by prison terms of 2 to 8 years.



United Press International.

WHITE HOUSE WELCOME—President Sadat waves to crowd during lawn ceremony arranged by President Ford to greet Egyptian head of state as visit to U.S. starts.

As Essential to Mideast Peace

Sadat: Internationalize Jerusalem

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (IHT).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, after exploring with President Ford ways to preserve progress toward a Middle East peace, today called in a speech for internationalization of Jerusalem as part of an overall Arab-Israeli settlement.

He also urged the United States to be more firm in pressing for an Israeli withdrawal on the Golan Heights line with Syria and called for the resumption of Geneva peace negotiations with full Palestinian representation.

While he again voiced his willingness to achieve a settlement with Israel, the Egyptian leader took a stern stand in a speech at the National Press Club. He denounced Zionism while proclaiming, "We are not against Jews."

In calling for the internationalization of Jerusalem, Mr. Sadat went beyond the usual demand by Arab leaders that Israel give up the Old City, taken in the 1967 war, which contains the Jews' Wailing Wall as well as Moslem and Christian shrines.

"No Arab, either Moslem or Christian, will agree at any time to Israeli sovereignty over Old Jerusalem," Mr. Sadat said. "Internationalizing should not be done for the Arab sector alone but for all of Jerusalem."

The Palestinians, he said, "must take their share" at the Geneva Conference on the Arab-Israeli dispute.

"They are the core of the problem in the Middle East," he said. "If we do not solve the problem, we don't have peace."

Mr. Sadat's address, delivered on the first day of a state visit, followed a cordial meeting with Mr. Ford that included a discussion of U.S. military and economic assistance for Egypt.

Mr. Ford called their meeting "excellent" and spokesmen for the two leaders said afterward that the talks stressed "how to maintain the momentum toward an overall settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict."

'Openness and Friendship'

The 68-minute conference, which followed a formal arrival ceremony marking Mr. Sadat's visit, was characterized by "openness and friendship," the spokesmen said.

Before they began their discussion at the White House, Mr. Ford said their meeting signaled that progress toward a Middle East peace "will not stop."

Mr. Ford escorted the Egyptian leader to a limousine which took Mr. Sadat to the National Press Club. The two Presidents chatted and smiled as they walked toward the car.

Mr. Sadat, in telling the press club that the next step toward a lasting Middle East peace is a disengagement agreement between Israel and Syria on the Golan

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

No Injuries Reported

Puerto Rican Group Explodes Bombs in Three Cities in U.S.

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (IHT).—Coordinated bomb blasts caused damage but no injuries at nine business and government buildings early today in Washington, New York and Chicago. A Puerto Rican nationalist group claimed responsibility for the explosions.

One of the blasts broke windows at Chicago's Sears tower, the world's tallest building. Another damaged a side entrance at the State Department here and a third blew a hole in the lawn of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Others were set off at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations in New York City and at four New York City banks.

The Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN), a group seeking Puerto Rico's independence from the United States, left a letter in a Manhattan telephone booth, according to New York police.

The letter called the bombings "a simultaneously coordinated attack against Yankee governments and monopoly capitalist institutions in New York, Washington, Chicago and Puerto Rico."

However, no explosions were reported on the Caribbean island.

The FALN letter said the blasts were to mark the 25th anniversary of the Oct. 30, 1950, "revolution" in Puerto Rico. This apparently was a reference to a Puerto Rican nationalist attack Nov. 1, 1950, on Washington's Blair House, where President Harry S Truman was residing during a renovation of the White House.

The FALN letter demanded that the United States release five Puerto Rican nationalist prisoners, including Oscar Collazo, who was involved in the attack on Blair House. A companion of Collazo and a White House policeman were killed in the attack. Collazo originally was sentenced to death but the sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment.

The New York City banks attacked were two First National City branches, a Chase Manhattan branch and an office of the National Westminster Bank, Ltd.

The FALN has been blamed for at least 10 bombings in the New York City area, including five on Oct. 26 of last year. Police in New York City were searching for three men and a woman who were seen in a car near three of the bombing sites.

In Washington, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger called the bombing of the State Department "completely senseless." It blew a small hole in the wall near a side entrance and broke 20 windows. Damage was estimated at about $15,000. On Jan. 29, a bomb exploded in a women's toilet at the State Department, causing $350,000 in damage.

Chicago police said the bombs there were similar to one that exploded June 14 at the Mid-Continental Plaza Building there.

Foreigners Ready to Flee Beirut

As War Engulfs Luxury Hotels

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, Oct. 27.—Lebanon's six-month-old civil war escalated today with the seizure of fashionable seaside hotels by militia combat units. It was also reported that for the first time artillery pieces were used in the fighting here.

The invasion of the luxury hotels overlooking the Mediterranean seemed certain to heighten the exodus of foreigners, many of whom patronize the hotels.

The take-overs followed suggestions by the U.S. and British Embassies and those of several other European states that their nationals leave Lebanon unless it is essential that they stay.

The U.S. Embassy sent employees home before the usual end of working hours as the shooting neared the well-protected embassy building near the Mediterranean.

It is estimated that the U.S. community—believed to be the largest of many foreign "colonies" here—has already scaled down to about 2,000 persons from the 7,000 thought to have been present before the war erupted in April.

Two Key Moves

The fighting, which was reported in many Beirut neighborhoods was dominated by two key moves by the Christian militiamen of the rightist' Phalange party. They were being pressed hard by their leftist Moslem enemies in the war's biggest terrain-grabbing operation to date.

In swift moves in midafternoon, the Phalange moved gunmen into such luxury hotels as the Holiday Inn, the Phoenicia Intercontinental and the Hotel St. Georges.

And Phalange gunners in eastern Beirut fired into an unfinished 40-story skyscraper. The tower dominates both the luxury hotel area and the Kantari neighborhood, where leftists on high ground have pushed Phalange troops halfway down side streets toward the Mediterranean in the last three days of savage fighting.

Witnesses saw recoilless rifle rounds and heavy-machine-gun bullets hit the skyscraper, which was taken over by leftists Saturday. They established mortar, heavy machine gun and sniper positions on its upper floors.

According to unconfirmed reports, the Phalange militiamen were also firing at the tower with British-made pack howitzers, in the first use of artillery in the battling.

Motive of Tactics

The Phalange's tactics appeared motivated by fear that its troops farther up the hill would be caught in a pincer movement.

Phalange gunmen suddenly appeared at the Hotel St. Georges, where the small luncheon crowd included the U.S. and Dutch ambassadors.

Within minutes, the envoys and prominent Lebanese had disappeared with their security escorts.

The U.S. Embassy statement noted that it had begun trimming its own staff on a voluntary basis. It "suggested" that the U.S. community follow the embassy's policy of "voluntary departures of staff members" and their dependents and "evacuate from Lebanon dependents and personnel nonessential to their business activities in Lebanon."

During the weekend, the embassy announced the closings of a number of U.S. government regional offices, including the Foreign Service Institute's Arabic-language study facilities.

Today's fighting and reported pressures from Christian President Suleiman Franjieh frustrated plans to find the quorum of 50 deputies required to hold a parliamentary session.

One deputy said: "Every time we get near a quorum—and we were 49 today—he turns on the violence like a water faucet. We had to scuttle like rats from the parliament building."

Dilemma of N.Y.C.—A Cold Reaction From Middle America

By William Claiborne

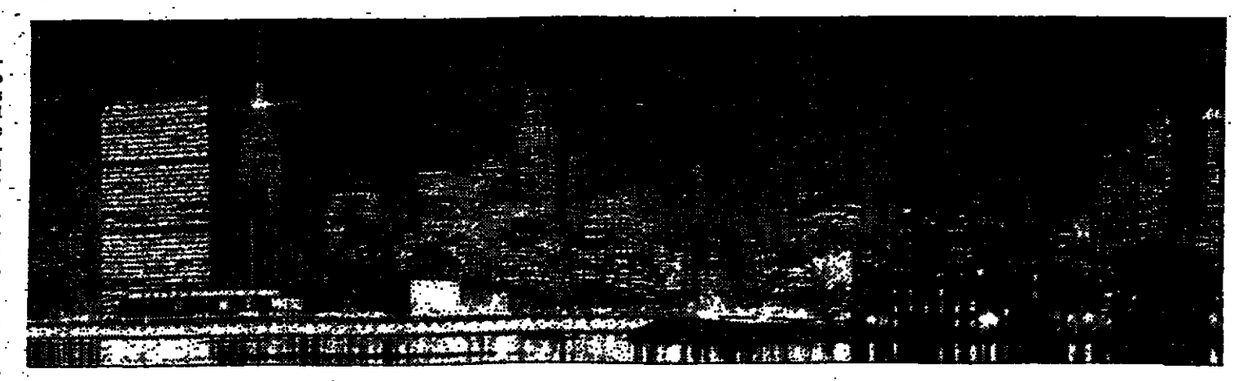
NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (WP).—As Congress considers whether to haul New York City out of its fiscal abyss, deeply ingrained prejudices against the city are beginning to surface in the United States, aggravating the mild affliction of paranoia that New Yorkers have had for years.

Other large U.S. cities, many with the same problems as New York but on a smaller scale, also are feeling the effects of anti-urbanism as a result of New York City's fiscal dilemma.

But it is New York City that is being called a fiscal junkie, a wayward tramp and a spendthrift child whose allowance should have been cut years ago. And this is what hurts New Yorkers.

The host of a Los Angeles television talk show derisively announced the start of a save New York telethon. He suggested that a tent city be erected on the Pacific coast and that all Californians adopt a New York refugee.

In a more serious vein, rural and even urban U.S. legislators last week began lining up in opposition to several proposals to bail out New York City. Many congressmen and senators from heartland America, acknowledging that their constituencies would howl if they supported legislation to save New York City, have said they will vote against any such bill that comes out of committee.



With their ears ringing from the barrage of hostile rhetoric, many New Yorkers are asking themselves, why do so many Americans hate New York City.

Social psychologists, historians and urban analysts said in interviews that the answer lies in a complex jumble of reasons that boil down to one essential fact: New York City is different.

Among the psychological forces they cited are envy, mistrust, racism, anti-semitism, anti-intellectualism, anti-elitism, financial conservatism, sexual reserve, a strong work ethic and an abhorrence of any kind of deviant behavior, social or political.

The reasons go back even further, some said, to an anti-urban attitude first formed in 18th-century Europe and which now runs consistently through the mainstream of U.S. thinking.

Much of the impetus behind the settlement of the United States they point out, was in reaction to the conditions in European industrial cities, which were thought even the to be centers of unhealthy, immoral and depraved people.

In 1787, Thomas Jefferson wrote: "I think our governments will remain virtuous for centuries as long as they are chiefly agricultural . . . When they get piled up upon one another, in large cities as in Europe, they will become corrupt as in Europe."

Jefferson's sentiments, to a degree, have carried over in contemporary U.S. thinking and form the backdrop for the current hostility toward New York City, some sociologists said.

"New York is one of the most European of cities, partly because of its historical attraction of European immigrants who never dispersed," Philip Zimbardo, a Stanford University social psychologist, said. "It doesn't have the same historical ties to the rugged settlers who moved westward and expanded the colonies."

Prof. Zimbardo added that working against New York City is the traditional U.S. upward mobility and work ethic—"the sense that when you can afford to, and once you've become Americanized, you move out of New York."

Ever since New York City at the turn of the century took the lead in welcoming and integrating the "humble, the tired and the poor" into U.S. society, some historians say, Americans have felt uneasy about the cheap labor and dirty work that the immigrants performed. Or, in the view of Herbert Gans, professor of sociology at Columbia University, "[society] has often wished the immigrants never came."

A consistent ingredient in anti-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

N.Y. Stock List Is 3 p.m. Price

The ending of Daylight Saving Time in the United States makes it impossible for the IHT to supply closing New York stock prices, because of deadline demands for air and rail distribution of the paper. The IHT will, however, provide stock quotations as of 3 p.m. in New York. In addition, the stock market story will cover the closing of the market.

To Prevent Seizure of Land

Portuguese Farmer Takes Up Arms

By John Vinocur

MORA, Portugal, Oct. 27 (AP). Rifles and shotguns oiled and loaded, Georges van Zeller and his nine men wait for "the Brezhnev Brigade" to try to take over his farm. He would rather die, he said, than give up the Quinta Zurria without a fight.

Mr. van Zeller's Dutch name derives from his ancestors who came to Portugal in the 16th century.

He believes any move against his home must come through the plowed land that spreads downhill before it, black and brown and yellow under the luminous fall sky.

"We've got a clear field of fire on the Communists," Mr. van Zeller said. "Today, tomorrow, whenever they're ready. I'm almost the last one left in this area. They'll be around soon."

Every day in Portugal's central Alentejo plain there are 20 to 30 land seizures, according to the government's agricultural representative for the region.

The pattern is almost always the same. The armed enforcers from the Communist-led agricultural workers union, which Mr. van Zeller calls the Brezhnev Brigades, arrive on a farm and tell the workers that it now belongs to them, and that they must order the owner off the farm immediately or lose their right to it.

Land Seizures

Since the summer, immense amounts of land—500,000 to 700,000 acres by government count, 1.2 million acres according to the farmers' association to which Mr. van Zeller belongs—have been seized.

The occupations are illegal under the government land reform act, which provides for expropriations and indemnities but has been barely put into practice.

What is going on in the Alentejo seems to have far more permanent significance for Portugal than the demonstrations in the streets of Lisbon and Oporto, because the area is the country's granary. Production was down this year and next year may be a disaster, because only 20 per cent of the normally productive land has been seeded.

A man like Mr. van Zeller, who has 1,750 acres of wheat and barley about 100 miles south of Lisbon, has been caught in the middle of an attempt to break up the immense feudal holdings in the area through a land redistribution program, coupled with the agricultural unions' drive to seize everything, regardless of its size, that makes a profit. The unions plan eventual incorporation of the seized lands into a system of collectivized state farms.

Point System

Under the government's land-reform system, all farms are rated on a complex scale of points involving acreage, types of crops and soil. Everything over 50,000 points is considered surplus acreage, to be turned over to the state for redistribution, with an indemnity for the owner. In Mr. van Zeller's case, he would have lost about 100 acres of his own choosing.

"But the government means nothing here," Mr. van Zeller said. "It's the Communist party which runs things in the Alentejo. Nobody can refute that."

Outside Lisbon and its industrial suburbs, the party is indeed strongest in the Alentejo. This strength is a legacy of centuries of a virtual master-serf relationship between the big land owners and the peasants who tilled the soil for them.

Mr. van Zeller, who has a university degree in agronomy, reads U.S. news weeklies and offers visitors 65-year-old port, cannot escape from the paternalism that goes with owning land here.

"God damn the 25th of April. God damn the whole revolution. I cheered it on the day it happened," he said, "but on the next day I knew it would turn rotten.

"The whole experience has been anthropologically fascinating, though. To see these cannibals around here making manifestos when they can't count past 10 or sign their own names was almost worth it."

My Man Manuel

Mr. van Zeller insists that most of the agricultural workers in the area do not want to occupy their bosses' farms. "My man Manuel," he says, "whom I have known since I was 4 and he was 6, who dug rows while I spread the seed, just the two of us, when I bought the place in 1962, do you think he wants to run it?"

Manuel, holding a shotgun, loyally shook his head. There are many men who disagree with him but his case is not a rarity and not entirely one involving an illiterate farm worker cowed by his boss and tradition.

The government has agreed to pay workers who take over land only half of their last wage. In the case of the least skilled workers on the Quinta Zurria, this means going straight back to the $4.50 a day they were earning before the ouster of the rightist regime last year. Their pay was doubled by Mr. van Zeller in the interim.

With no money to buy seed and little more than promises from the government for credit, some workers who have taken over land have been killing livestock and trying to sell farm machinery for cash.

Albania Reportedly Purging Aides in Dispute on Economy

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, Oct. 27 (WP).—Scores of senior Albanian officials, including a deputy premier and two ministers, have been purged this month in a move apparently signaling changes in Albania's economic policies, diplomatic sources reported today.

Sources also reported that party leader Enver Hoxha, 66, who has ruled since the end of World War II, is ailing and that day-to-day control over all affairs is in the hands of Premier Mehmet Shehu.

The purge is reported to be sweeping through the entire governmental structure and is believed to have been precipitated by deep disagreements over the forthcoming sixth five-year plan as well as growing economic difficulties.

The struggle over economic policies is reported to have delayed preparations for the next five-year plan. All the key ousted officials have long been identified with Stalinist economic policies, according to the sources.

Steel Plant Project

The sources said that Albania's economic situation has caused tension with China, Albania's only foreign ally. The Chinese are said to have denied Albania assistance for a major steel plant at Elbasan, which has been under construction for years. All work at the Elbasan project was halted several months ago, the sources said.

Among those ousted from their positions were Deputy Premier Abdyl Kellezi, who was also chairman of the state planning commission; Koco Theodosi, minister of industry and mining, and Kico Ngjela, minister of commerce. Mr. Kellezi and Mr. Theodosi were members of the ruling 13-man Politburo.

Mr. Kellezi was replaced by Peter Dode, formerly party secretary in Vlora. The new minister of industry and mining and Politburo member is Pali Miska. Mr. Ngjela's posts were taken over by Nedit Hodja, former mayor of Gjiokaster.

Albania was the only European country to refuse to take part at the security conference in Helsinki in the summer. It has also rejected a Greek proposal for a conference of Balkan nations to deal with some practical aspects of regional cooperation.

Campaign in Press

The current purge is accompanied by a campaign in the Albanian press criticizing "the bureaucrats" and stressing the need for more efficient management and administration of the economy.

But Western diplomats with regular access to Tirana have also noted a greater public emphasis on meeting the needs of Albanian consumers. Albania has the lowest standard of living in Europe and these diplomats believe that Mr. Hoxha may have been forced to shift economic priorities toward the consumer sector.

GIs Accused by Prague Of Spying at Frontier

PRAGUE, Oct. 27 (UPI).—Rude Pravo, the Czech Communist party newspaper, today accused the U.S. Army of sending border patrols to spy on Czechoslovak frontier installations.

It said that the arrest Oct. 17 of three armed U.S. soldiers at the West German-Czechoslovak border proves that the United States is observing activity on Czechoslovak territory and plotting subversion.

The three U.S. soldiers have been handed over to West German border police.



United Press International.

WOMEN ON THE MARCH—Moroccan women who joined King Hassan's march to Spanish Sahara are completely segregated from male participants and they ride in separate trucks. Here they peer at men through grillwork at Marrakesh station.

Despite Progress in Talks

March Into Spanish Sahara Still Planned

MARRAKESH, Morocco, Oct. 27 (Reuters). — About 145,000 volunteers assembled near Morocco's frontier with the Spanish Sahara are still preparing to march on the territory's administrative capital although negotiations between Spain and Morocco over the region are proceeding satisfactorily, officials said here today.

The march will start as soon as all the 350,000 volunteers called for by King Hassan II have been assembled at the border town of Tarfaya, Moroccan Information Minister Ahmed Taieba Benhima said.

"We have started assembling all the regional delegations of the kingdom," he said. "As soon as the last stage of assembly is reached, the march will start across the demarcation line."

Asked what the volunteers would do once they arrived at the administrative capital, el Aiun, Mr. Benhima replied: "After creating the world, God rested and we shall do likewise."

Meanwhile, United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim arrived in Algiers after visiting Morocco and Mauritania to consult leaders of the rivals in the Sahara dispute and King Hassan received several Arab delegations.

Representatives of Egypt, Jordan and the United Arab Emirates are already in Marrakesh and this afternoon the King received a delegation from Saudi Arabia. Mauritanian Foreign Minister Hamdi Ould Mouknass, was also due in Marrakesh to see King Hassan.

Most diplomatic activity revolves around Spanish proposals for a settlement, which the Moroccans say is progressing after the buildup of popular pressure in their country for the march into the disputed territory.

Mauritania also claims the area and is backing the Moroccan campaign. It is, therefore, associated with Morocco in the eventual settlement with Spain, officials said.

Algeria opposes King Hassan's march on the grounds that it would violate the principle of self-determination as called for by UN resolutions.

Mr. Waldheim is trying to calm the crisis in consultations with leaders in Spain, Morocco, Mauritania and Algeria on instructions from the Security Council.

The UN executive arrived in Madrid tonight after visits to Morocco, Mauritania and Algeria. He is to confer with Spanish Foreign Minister Pedro Cortina and Premier Carlos Arias Navarro before returning to New York tomorrow.

Spanish sources said that the government expected Mr. Waldheim to inform them of King Hassan's decision on a tentative agreement between Spain and Morocco during talks here Friday and Saturday.

UN Panel Clears Two Resolutions On Rhodesia

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 27 (UPI).—The UN General Assembly's 142-nation Trusteeship and Decolonization Committee adopted today two resolutions strongly condemning the white minority regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith in Rhodesia and supporting the national liberation movement of that country. Rhodesia has 270,000 whites and 5.8 million blacks.

The first resolution dealing with the political aspects of Rhodesia was adopted unanimously. It affirms the right of the people of Rhodesia, which is called Zimbabwe in the UN, to freedom and independence. But the resolution stipulates that independence of the territory, which is nominally still under British administration, should not be granted before majority rule is established.

The second resolution, condemning the violation of sanctions imposed against Rhodesia by the Security Council, was adopted 116-0, with six abstentions. The abstainers were Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Britain and the United States.

Sadat Meets With Ford

(Continued from Page 1)

Heights, added: "It is urgent that such an agreement be reached with Syria. Then all of us should be ready to go to Geneva for reaching a global solution. On our side, I think the Palestinians must participate [on an equal basis] in an attempt to solve their problem. Until it is solved, we shall not have peace in the Middle East . . .

"As I've always said, the United States holds in its hands more than 99 per cent of the cards in this game. I should urge the United States to do its best to fulfill another disengagement agreement between Syria and Israel similar to that of the first disengagement agreement achieved by [Secretary of State Henry] Kissinger through shuttle in 1974. It is urgent. It is in the capacity of the United States to be more precise. The United States is the only power that can do this."

Mr. Sadat said in an interview in Cairo before coming here that he was mainly concerned with obtaining arms from the United States. Mr. Kissinger said Saturday that the United States will "look very sympathetically at Egyptian requests" for economic assistance and "we are prepared to have a general discussion" of requests for military aid.

White House spokesman Ron Nessen said today that Mr. Ford's aid package for Egypt and Israel will be sent to Congress this week. He added, however, that the request for military and economic aid for Israel and economic assistance for Egypt has not yet reached the President's desk. Some decision, he said, must still be made.

African Students in Russia Plan To Protest Prague Action as Bias

MOSCOW, Oct. 27 (UPI).—African students will march on the Czechoslovak Consulate in Kiev tomorrow to protest the cancellation of a Czechoslovak woman's scholarship because she married a Nigerian, a student spokesman said today.

The spokesman said a representative of the Czechoslovak Student Union told the woman Alena Grulichova, she should divorce her husband and find someone of her own nationality.

"We view this as pure discrimination against black people," the spokesman said.

The spokesman also said that the Czechoslovak consul told the girl to get the divorce and, when she refused, he ordered her to return to Czechoslovakia. The student spokesman said her scholarship and registration in the Soviet Union would be terminated on Thursday.

Miss Grulichova married Udo Ubam, 27, a student of international relations, in Kiev in April.

Mrs. Ubam, who is in her early 20s, is in the final year of a five-year philosophy course. The spokesman said the Nigerian Students Union had offered to pay for her to complete her studies either in the Soviet Union or another country.

He said that, if she now returned to Czechoslovakia, she might never see her husband again. Most of the 800 black students in Kiev will take part in the protest march, the spokesman said.

Iceland, W. Germany To Renew Fish Talks

BONN, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—West Germany will resume negotiations on fishing rights with Iceland tomorrow in a new effort to end their three-year-old dispute.

There have been few incidents involving West German trawlers off Iceland since Oct. 15, when Reykjavik extended its fishing limits to 200 nautical miles from 50 miles.

Accused Red Called a Suicide

Top Brazilian Journalist Dies After Questioning by Army

By Leonard Greenwood

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Oct. 27.—Vladimir Herzog, 38, news director of this city's cultural, television station, died in a military prison here during the weekend after being interrogated about alleged ties to the outlawed Brazilian Communist party.

The Second Army command, based here, said that Mr. Herzog had been left alone in his room to write out confessions on Saturday afternoon and had hanged himself with a strip of cloth.

Mr. Herzog, married and the father of two boys, had gone voluntarily to the Second Army headquarters on the outskirts of the city early Saturday morning after security men had been to TV Cultura to look for him on Friday while he was away from the office.

Before leaving for the army post, Mr. Herzog told colleagues: "I'll go and see what they want. I have nothing to hide, nothing to fear."

He was the 11th journalist arrested in Sao Paulo State in just over a week in a wave of imprisonments that has topped 200.

Other Prisoners

Those seized include leaders and members of the opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB) at the state level, doctors, students, university professors, lawyers and trade union leaders.

Security officers say the arrests are the result of investigations into the Communist party's activities.

Also arrested during the weekend was Maria Theresa Duque Estrada, wife of George Duque Estrada, head of the layout desk at Sao Paulo's main newspaper, O Estado. Her husband was arrested Friday and was still in custody today.

Moacir de Olideira, vice-president of the Metalworkers' union in the port of Santos, was also detained during the weekend. He was the third leader of the union arrested in two weeks.

Mr. Herzog was one of the most prominent journalists in Sao Paulo and was widely known throughout the country and the Portuguese-speaking world outside Latin America. From 1965 to 1968 he worked in London for the British Broadcasting Corp. as a producer and announcer in its Brazilian service. Both his sons were born in Britain.

A member of a Yugoslav family that fled Hitler's armies, he became a naturalized citizen of Brazil.

Earlier Positions

He was a reporter for O Estado before going to Britain and was later cultural director of the weekly news magazine Visao. He also produced documentaries for a Sao Paulo television station. He became news director of TV Cultura only two months ago. Because the station is an official organ of Sao Paulo State, La underwent a thorough securi check and was cleared.

The Second Army cominand a cused him of being a member a Communist party cell of jou nalists. It said that Mr. Herz confessed orally.

His was the third death with a few weeks among persons int rogated at the military pris here about alleged Commun party links.

In August, 76 persons, inclu ing 63 members and form members of the Sao Paulo st police, were called in for qu tioning. They included th colonels. One colonel died. official statement said he h suffered a heart attack. A tired police lieutenant was ported to have hanged himself

© Los Angeles Times.

$1.2 Billion Asked For Famine Fund

ROME, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—Delegates from nearly 80 countries today started a five-day meeting here to try to raise a new $1.2-billion fund to feed the world's poorest countries.

The delegates came from the developed and oil-producing countries, as well as developing states—although neither the Soviet Union nor China is represented.

The initial pledge target has been set at about $1.2 billion and the United States has said it will put up $200 million.

Officials are hoping Saudi Arabia and the other oil states will make commitments by the end of this week to cover half of the figure.

Spanish Red Airs Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

the Soviet Communist party were decidedly cool for some years after that. The Spanish Communists drew severe criticism in a Russian theoretical magazine last year.

Attempts by a pro-Soviet group within the Spanish party to take over the leadership failed in 1970, when party president Dolores Ibarruri—"La Pasionaria"—who lives in Russia, put her support firmly behind Mr. Carrillo.

Support Within Bloc

The Spanish party's support within the Communist bloc comes, in Eastern Europe, from the Romanians, whose independent line has often angered Moscow, and, in the West, from the Italians.

A year ago, a Spanish party delegation visited Moscow and a communiqué said the two parties had agreed to promote their relations "even when different points of view exist."

The apparent softening in Soviet attitudes to the Spanish party followed Gen. Franco's illness last year.

Turkey Said To Buy Sovie Helicopters

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (A —Turkey reportedly is buying helicopters from Russia but turned down a Soviet offer MIG-21 and MIG-23 jet fighte according to U.S. intelligence ports.

The purchase of military h copters from the Soviet Un could mark a significant cha in Turkish policy, even tho the Turks are said to have de ed against buying Soviet fig planes, at least for now.

For nearly 30 years, the Tu ish armed forces have been eq ped almost entirely by the Un States. The only known Rus items in the Turkish milit arsenal are a few trucks acqui three years ago.

Intelligence reports of Turkish purchase of turbine-p ered M-18 helicopters from R sia became known as U.S.-Turkish diplomats prepared open discussions this week Ankara on the future of bases in Turkey.

Turkish Denial

In Ankara, a high Tur military source today denied ports that Turkey is purcha military helicopters from the viet Union. There is no s development, the source said.

Congress recently relaxed embargo on U.S. arms delive to Turkey and the United Sta has since sent the Turks 2 Phantom jet fighters ordered fore the embargo went into ef last winter.

However, Turkish officials h indicated that they feel the bargo should be canceled ent ly before they would be wil to return to U.S. control the bases that Turkey took over July.

Congress ordered the cu of arms shipments to Turkey cause the Turks used U.S.-plied weapons in their inva of Cyprus last year.

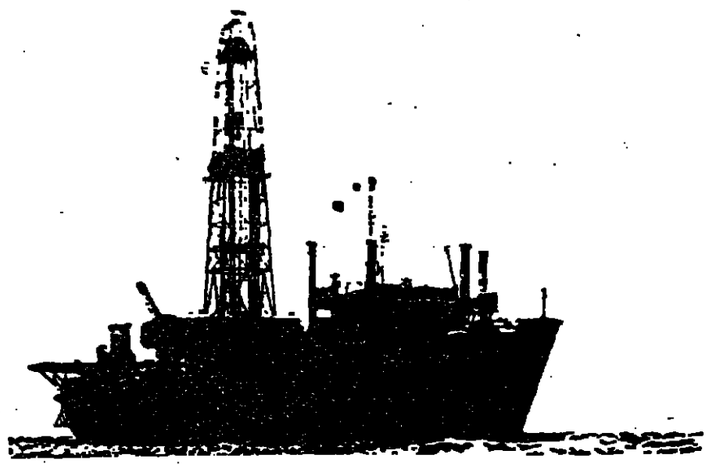
Since the Turkish seizure the U.S. bases, Russia has b trying to establish ties Turkey to undercut the N Atlantic alliance on its sout flank, U.S. intelligence rep said.

French Troops Have Left Chad

N'DJAMENA, Chad, Oct. (AP).—The last contingent French troops in Chad left country today, ending 78 ye of French military presence this country.

The troops were expelled President Felix Malloum after French government dealt dire with rebel leader Hissen. Ha in an effort to obtain the rel of kidnapped archaeologist Fr çoise Claustre.

Military assistance agreeme between Chad and France rem in effect and 300 military advi will continue to train the C Army. Thousands of civil experts in every field from edu tion to electric power also will main in the country.



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Heartland America Reacts Coldly to Dilemma of N.Y.C.

(Continued from Page 1)

New York City prejudice, according to some urban analysts, is jealousy.

"It's sheer envy. New York is the cultural and intellectual capital of the world. The theater is better, the music is better and we are the financial center of the country. We always look like we're more advanced," Richard Wade, a professor of history at the City University's graduate center, said with no discernible show of modesty.

Prof. Zimbardo believes non-New Yorkers subliminally or consciously achieve a vicarious pleasure while watching the nation's largest city thrash in seemingly inevitable defeat.

City Slicker Image

Coupled with this, Prof. Zimbardo said, is a dislike of the city slicker image that New Yorkers have—the wheeling-dealing, hustle and exaggerated materialism that many Americans, particularly Midwesterners and Southerners, disdain.

Also, he blamed the fast tempo of New York City life, as well as the "sin city" image many visitors perceive.

It is no accident that the Social Labor party and such political minorities as the anarchist movement began and once flourished in New York, and outsiders have always resented the unconventional politics and bohemian life-style characteristic of Greenwich Village, sociologists say.

There may also be involved an undercurrent of racism on the part of some intense critics of New York, because of the city's nearly 30-per-cent black and 10-per-cent Puerto Rican population, some of the observers said.

This perception is probably heightened because New York City is, in a sense, the urban laboratory of the nation. Because of its liberalism and tradition of helping the poor, public attention is often focused on its ethnic composition and problems.

Television Programming

Moreover, national television network programming originates in New York and, as a result, the city's social ills reach into the livingrooms of heartland Americans.

Also, the sheer magnitude of New York City and the awesome statistics used in recounting its problems may generate prejudices. With 8 million persons, New York City is larger in population than all but three U.S. states.

"When we say we're $3 billion in debt, that's more than the combined budgets of Cleveland, Ohio, since time began," Prof. Wade said. "When people see those figures, it tends to magnify the problem."

In the view of the historians and observers, the danger herent in the prejudices agai New York City comes when th are transformed into pub policy.

'Stereotyped View'

"It's very difficult for some who over the years has devel ed a stereotyped view of N York to change that view and easily can carry over to pub policy." Prof. Zimbardo sa "New York is seen as an unru child who has been allowed do his thing. Now, they feel, time to suffer the punishment

However, in his book, "T City," former Mayor John Lin say wrote that anti-urban pub policy—including federal highw and housing bills that encoura ed suburban growth and tacit condoned the deterioration cities—was not so much a r flection of overt hostility as was benign neglect.

The neglect, Mr. Lindsay i terjected, however, stemmed fro a "subtle link [where] the wor of urban America as a dar and desolate place undeserving support has become fixed in the American consciousness."

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News Analysis

Assumptions on Right to Live Questioned in U.S. Legal Case

By B. D. Colen

MORRISTOWN, N.J., Oct. 27 (WP).—Before the Quinlan matter, as it is dryly listed on the docket, came to court here last week, the parents of Karen Quinlan, 21, were contending that their comatose daughter was legally and medically dead and they should be allowed to turn off her respirator.

But if any significant point on which the doctors agree has emerged during the testimony, it is that Miss Quinlan is alive, by all current legal and medical definitions.

That, coupled with a 1971 decision of the New Jersey State Supreme Court that no one has the constitutional right to die, could cause Superior Court Judge Robert Muir to deny the Quinlans' request and rule that Miss Quinlan, who has been in a coma for six months, must continue to "live."

Although the Quinlans may lose the case, a leading specialist in coma and brain deaths who testified at the trial said that society may ultimately win.

"It's a win if we are aware of the problem. If it's open, it's stated and it's out in the open," said Dr. Julius Korein, professor of neurology at New York University Medical School and an expert in the interpretation of brain wave patterns.

The basic question surrounding the case is whether physicians have the right to stop treatment in a hopeless case, even though the treatment is necessary to maintain life. Also in question is whether a patient or his relatives may demand that treatment be stopped.

During his testimony, Dr. Korein described Miss Quinlan as being in a persistent vegetative state, as did virtually every other doctor to take the stand. There is, he testified, no hope for her recovery.

"Mental deficiency is no reason not to treat," Dr. Korein testified. "Mental defectives are human beings, too. [But] let's not confuse mental defectives and Miss Quinlan. She is not mentally deficient. She is not mental."

Dr. Korein and other specialists said Miss Quinlan has no cognitive function, that she is simply, as Dr. Korein put it, a "brain stem preparation"—a bundle of reflexes and nerves.

"The major difficulty is a semantic one," Dr. Korein said in an interview last week. "The court of law and physicians think of life versus death, and that is not the situation. There's life, there's death and there's an in-between state that is vegetation."

'Quality of Life'

Throughout the trial, the judge has prevented witnesses from discussing the "quality of life."

He said that he "avoided the whole issue of quality of life because that is not the issue. If anybody has some aspect of life, personality, and I guess the [furthest extension] of this would be the 'locked-in syndrome'—where the patient can communicate, albeit with just his eyes—he's an individual, and you're not going to judge it any more.

"It's not that kind of situation. I'm talking about a totally maladaptive, nonaware situation. It is not really human life as we know it. I don't want to say subhuman because of its Nazi connotations . . . But if there is no reasoning life, no emotional life, no awareness, that's not life.

"She has no mental age," he said, referring to a question repeatedly asked during the hearing by Mr. Quinlan's court-appointed attorney, Daniel Coburn. "It's another dimension. She's a vegetative system. She is a limited organism."

Two Catholic priests, both of whom advised the Quinlan family, testified last week that it is the position of their church that "extraordinary means" need not be used to extend the life of a dying patient with no hope of recovery.

But this teaching has been blurred by conflicting statements in Italy last week by prominent moral theologians.

In the Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, the Rev. Gino Concetti argued that the basic right to life must be safeguarded to the maximum possible.

But the Rev. Domenic Grasso, a Jesuit professor at the Pontifical Gregorian University, said in another newspaper that there is no moral obligation to sustain life in a hopeless, terminal case.

So even the Quinlans' argument that their constitutional freedom of religion gives them the right to turn off the respirator is being called into question.



United Press International.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Quinlan outside their New Jersey home. They are involved in a legal battle over the right to detach the machine that has been keeping their 21-year-old daughter alive for the last six months.

Lawyers Complete Arguments

Judge Sets 10-14 Day Recess To Draft Euthanasia Ruling

MORRISTOWN, N.J., Oct. 27 (AP).—Karen Anne Quinlan's fate will be decided in 10 to 14 days, a judge said today after final arguments by lawyers who want to keep the comatose woman alive and by a lawyer for her parents, who want to "let her die with dignity."

Citing the complex testimony at the five-day trial, Superior Court Judge Robert Muir jr. said he needed time to prepare a detailed opinion in the case. Regardless of his ruling, the case will be appealed.

In his summation, Paul Armstrong, the Quinlans' lawyer, urged Judge Muir to allow death to come to "a poor and tragic creature whose life is no more than a pattern of primitive, involuntary reflexes.

"Can anything be more degrading than the concept that death can be cheated if we can only find the right combination of wires, tubes and transistors?" Mr. Armstrong asked.

Miss Quinlan, 21, has been in a coma for six months. Her parents want her removed from a life-sustaining respirator. Doctors have testified that brain damage has put Miss Quinlan in a "persistant vegetative state" that cannot be reversed by known medical technology.

No Valid Purpose

"In the face of hopeless and irreversible coma, continued treatment serves no valid medical purpose," Mr. Armstrong said.

Arrayed against Mr. Armstrong were lawyers for Miss Quinlan's doctors, the state, the Morris County prosecutor, St. Clare's Hospital and Miss Quinlan's temporary, court-appointed guardian, Daniel Coburn.

The doctor's lawyer, Ralph Porzio, asserted that no one may order someone's death just because the quality of that life is low.

"You open the gates to the deaths of thousands of people in the United States who may have a low quality of life," Mr. Porzio said. "It gives judicial sanction to the act of euthanasia."

Mr. Porzio acknowledged that Miss Quinlan has been given no chance of survival but he said doctors often make mistakes in their prognoses.

"If Karen Anne Quinlan has one chance in a thousand, one chance in 10 thousand, one chance in a million, who are we and by what right do we kill that chance?" he asked. "Dare we defy the divine command, 'Thou shalt not kill?'"

Donald Collester, the Morris County prosecutor, argued that, although the Quinlans have good motives, they are applying for permission to commit a crime.

"Euthanasia is homicide and homicide is a crime," Mr. Collester said.

The Quinlans and their two other children, Mary Ellen and John, sat impassively in the courtroom as the lawyers expressed sympathy for them.

UN Is Warned By U.S. Over Zionism Vote

Moynihan Predicts A Loss of Support

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 27 (AP).—Passage of a resolution declaring Zionism a form of racial discrimination by the UN General Assembly is likely and could cool U.S. support for the world body, according to Daniel Moynihan, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations.

Mr. Moynihan said yesterday that passage of the resolution could prompt the United States to "put *some* buffer between the UN and us."

"The attack upon Zionism is fundamentally an attack against the state of Israel and what fundamentally is incompatible between Israel and so much of the world is that it is a democracy, it's a liberal democracy," he said on television.

The General Assembly is expected to act next month on the resolution, which was endorsed by the Social Affairs Committee Oct. 17 by a vote of 70 to 29, with 27 abstentions and 16 countries absent.

Zionism is the movement for a Jewish national homeland in Palestine. Critics maintain that Zionism is political and that opposing it is not being anti-Semitic.

Any move to disassociate the United States from the world organization would be taken reluctantly but it might be necessary to counteract giving "the appearance of international legality to anti-Semitism," Mr. Moynihan said.

Even if the choice is between maintaining the effectiveness of UN peace-keeping operations and legitimizing anti-Semitism in the world, he said, "there is no question which we will take . . . The President, secretary of state and Congress have made it very clear that we will stand . . . with racial tolerance, with ethnic tolerance —we will stand against that hideous thing [anti-Semitism]."

Calling the anti-Zionism resolution "irresponsible and obscene," the ambassador said that it is likely to pass "and, if it doesn't do so, it will be the first time in the history of the United Nations that something like this has been turned around." He said that it was possible, but unlikely, that the resolution will be tabled without General Assembly action.

Protest in Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 27 (AP).—Soviet Jews from 15 cities issued a public protest yesterday against the pending UN resolution on Zionism.

A petition signed by 119 Jews, nearly all activists in the movement to emigrate to Israel, termed the proposed resolution "essentially anti-Semitic."

They urged UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to distribute their appeal among General Assembly delegates in an effort to convince them not to vote for the condemnation of Zionism, which would put "a new weapon into the hands of their [the Jews'] persecutors."

U.S. Consulate Says 3 Are Safe in Angola

LUANDA, Angola, Oct. 27 (AP).—An American, missing since he was seized by black liberation troops Oct. 9, has been turned over to the police and is safe, the U.S. Consulate-General reported yesterday.

John Scott Robinson, 30, had arrived in Luanda as a representative of Ranger Air and was trying to arrange charter flights for foreigners fleeing the war-torn country. The consulate also reported that two other Americans held prisoner by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) are safe. They are Patricia Thornton, 30, a teacher, and Jose Dias, 51, a cattle rancher.

Mozambique Expels 8

LOURENÇO MARQUES, Mozambique, Oct. 27 (AP).—Three Roman Catholic priests and five other whites have been expelled from Mozambique because of "misbehavior," according to a communiqué released by the Ministry of the Interior here.

Challenging Schlesinger

Proxmire Rejects Figures on Soviet Arms

By John W. Finney

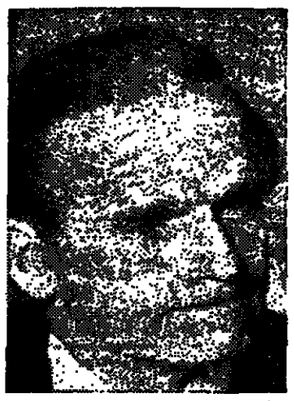
WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (NYT).—Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., taking issue with warnings by Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, contended yesterday that the Defense Department was distorting and exaggerating intelligence estimates about the size of the Soviet military program.

"Insinuations of a widening gap between Soviet and United States military power, to the advantage of the Soviet Union, are nonsense unsupported by the facts, Sen. Proxmire said.

He issued the statement in making public testimony by William Colby, the CIA director, and Lt. Gen. Daniel Graham, director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, about the Soviet military effort.

Both intelligence officials, in their testimony last summer before a joint congressional economic subcommittee, expressed considerable skepticism about intelligence estimates making dollar comparisons of defense efforts of the United States and the Soviet Union.

Sen. Proxmire is chairman of the Subcommittee on Priorities and Economy in Government.



UPI.

Sen. William Proxmire

Basis for Argument

In recent days, as the Senate approaches a decision on the defense budget, Mr. Schlesinger has placed considerable emphasis on such intelligence estimates in arguing for restoration of funds cut by the House from the defense appropriations bill. His main argument has been that the Soviet Union is "outspending" the United States by as much as 50 per cent and is increasing its defense effort while the U.S. investment is declining.

Mr. Schlesinger has largely based his argument o. comparative analyses of the Soviet and U.S. defense efforts prepared by the CIA.

In recent years the CIA has attempted to give some idea of the relative defense effort of the two countries by making dollar estimates of the cost of the Soviet military program. In making such an estimate, the CIA calculates the cost t. the United States to man and equip the Soviet military force.

During the course of the testimony, Mr. Colby agreed with a statement by Sen. Proxmire that "a gross estimate between what they spend and what we spend is of very limited value "in comparing the military capabilities of the two nations.

"I could not agree more and I do not think my associates could agree more with you," Mr. Colby said. "We do this because of demand for it, obviously, but we are highly conscious of the fact that comparative military assessments depend on many, many more factors than the dollar-ruble comparison.

Gen. Graham, acknowledging that he was in a dissenting position within the Pentagon, was even more critical of the dollar comparisons of defense efforts, saying they were "highly suspect" and "simply misleading."

"This attempt," he said, "is the quintessence of mirror-imaging, which is one of the biggest bear traps on the road to objective intelligence estimates.

"Any attempt to measure the efforts of a command economy, such as the U.S.S.R.'s, in terms of the currency of a free economy, such as ours, is doomed to produce misleading results."

Under questioning, CIA analysts who accompanied Mr. Colby acknowledged that there was "an upward bias" in the dollar-comparison method that tended to inflate the cost of the Soviet military program.

Gain by Leftists. Losses for Right In Swiss Election

BERN, Oct. 17 (AP).—Socialist gains, losses by rightist anti-foreigner groups and strong voter abstention marked Switzerland's parliamentary elections during the weekend, provisional results showed tonight.

Switzerland has been ruled by a coalition of four moderate parties, among them the Social Democrats, whose combined strength increased by seven to 169 seats in the 200-seat National Council, the lower house of Parliament which is elected every four years.

Still unofficial results showed a gain of seven seats by the Socialists, two seats by the Christian Democrats and losses of two seats each for the Radicals and the centrist-conservative Swiss People's party. All four have made up the country's seven-man collective government, the Federal Council, which was not likely to change.

To rightist groups outside the coalition, the Republicans and National Action, lost five of the 11 seats they obtained on an anti-foreigner ticket in the 1971 elections. They have since been weakened by internal disputes, and more than 100,000 foreigners have left Switzerland in the wake of the recession since the middle of last year.

Veterans' Day in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP).—President Ford led the nation's observance of Veterans' Day today by placing a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknowns in Arlington National Cemetery.

Technique Used In Choking Cases Supported in U.S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (NYT).—A commission of the American Medical Association has concluded that the controversial Heimlich maneuver is "a most important addition" to the emergency care of persons who cannot breathe because they are choking on food or other objects.

Choking on food is estimated to cause between 2,500 and 3,900 deaths in the United States each year, making it the sixth most common cause of accidental death. Deaths from choking are more common than those from air crashes or firearms.

The Heimlich maneuver, conceived and publicized by Dr. Henry Heimlich, a surgeon at the Jewish Hospital in Cincinnati, involves an abrupt upward squeeze of the choking victim's upper abdomen to expel the objet that is blocking the windpipe.

Writing in the Journal of the American Medical Association, Dr. Heimlich described 162 anecdotal reports of lives saved by the maneuver that have come to his attention in the nine months since he first described it.

The AMA commission said however that additional data are needed to evaluate how effectively the Heimlich maneuver is being used and whether it is mistakenly applied in inappropriate situations, as on a person who is suffering a heart attack.

In Survey on Hopes for Future

Young Women, Blacks in U.S. Voice Newly Felt Optimism

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 27 (NYT).—At a time when the sense of faith in the future has faltered in the United States, there is a surge of optimism among two groups of Americans—young women and young blacks.

A national survey commissioned by The New York Times and interviews with individual families around the country suggest that recent social and economic changes in the United States affecting both young women and young blacks—particularly expanded employment opportunities—are having a telling effect on their outlook on the future.

Compared to the national average, the survey showed, women and blacks under 30 years of age are about twice as confident as Americans in general that they will make substantial gains during the next five years toward achieving their goals.

Expectations of improving their standard of living are especially high among college-educated blacks and women under 30, many of whom feel that, compared with the past, opportunities are there for the asking.

"I feel my future looks bright and that I can make it because I'm working hard," said a young black, Alana Gayle, 23, a graduate assistant in the journalism department at Philadelphia's Temple University.

Life will continue to be difficult for blacks, she said, but added: "I feel anyone who wants something bad enough will make it. Even in slave days, there was a black millionaire here in Philadelphia—he was a shipbuilder."

Lucy Hicks, 32, a white Chicago advertising account executive, said:

"In the business world, women now have doubled chances. The competition is stiffer but the opportunities are much greater."

Growing Doubts

The survey showed that Americans as a group believe their standard of living declined markedly during the last year of economic uncertainty, inflation and high unemployment.

Many said they still believe the quality of their lives would be better five years from now, an expression of traditional American optimism about the future. But the level of optimism was the lowest since such surveys were started in 1959.

The survey also showed there are growing numbers who have doubts about the idea that things will always get better, that if they work hard they will get the things in life they want.

The survey, conducted Sept. 2 to Sept. 9 by the Gallup organization, consisted of interviews with 1,559 persons selected as a cross section of the population. Similar surveys were conducted in the past by Gallup.

As a group, only 29 per cent of those interviewed said they expected to make a substantial advancement during the next five years.

Substantial was defined by Gallup as the expectation of jumping at least two steps up a 10-step "ladder of life" used in the polling technique.

But, among blacks under 30 years of age, 62 per cent said that they expected to leap at least two steps up the ladder during the next five years. And 53 per cent of women under 30 said the same thing.

Middle-Aged Women

Middle-aged women—those 30 through 49—were also much more optimistic than Americans in general about improving their lot in life—32 per cent said they would jump two or more steps, compared with only 32 per cent of the men.

Gallup cautioned that the very high optimism recorded among young blacks could partly result from having too small a sample in the survey. However, it said its analysis of the figures showed without doubt that "young nonwhites have a significantly greater sense of optimism than the national average."

During personal interviews conducted directly by The Times in 12 cities to explore the meaning of the survey findings, some individuals in both groups cautioned about reading too much into the statistics, noting that blacks and women have been denied opportunities for many years. Both groups, it was said, have much ground to make up before reaching the same level of opportunity already realized by others.

Yet, the interviews and the opinion survey appeared to confirm that changes in society affecting both blacks and women —more opportunities in education (particularly in professional and graduate schools), pressures to hire and promote more blacks and women, and a general trend toward more equality for both groups—were having an effect on the state of mind of these Americans.

Suzanne Pogell of St. Louis, the author of a newsletter on water quality, who is white, said:

"The women's movement has opened vistas for all women that just weren't even contemplated a few years ago. As a woman, I feel I have more of an opportunity to be a productive person than I had five years ago. I've realized I can do things on my own."

McKinley and Cleora Hughes, a black couple in their late 30s who own their own home in a racially changing neighborhood of St. Louis, were similarly optimistic.

"We're realizing the potential we've always had," said Mrs. Hughes, a librarian, who recently earned a BA from St. Louis University. "We've both been going to school and now we have better chances for better positions. I'm sure the future will hold better things for us."

Their children, Mr. Hughes said, should have an even better life. But for all this optimism among blacks, there were others who saw the future more darkly.

Less educated and less optimistic, Lois Mitchell, 30, a divorcee who operates a beauty shop in a black neighborhood in New Orleans, said:

"Right now, it's pretty hard for me to put clothes on my son's back. All you hear now is that everybody is resigned to accepting things the way they are, pricewise, livingwise, and all."

However, she said she had high hopes for the future of her 13-year-old son, Daizon—as he does for himself.

"His attitude—all he thinks about is getting better," she said.

"We've [our generation] accepted things. They're going to stop things in their tracks and make a better life. My son wants a house with a swimming pool, his own car, to do the things he learned watching TV. He'll get it by hard work, school and a lot of determination."

Black people "are just about able to scrimp by in the best of times and, with this recession, things are going to get a lot worse," said Mrs. Lillian Davis, 47, a black domestic in Los Angeles.

"Every week a can of beans goes up 12 cents. To the rich, they just put their hands in their pocketbooks and come up with the money but, with poor folks, there's no choice but to go without."

Northern blacks questioned in the survey said they were much more concerned about racial discrimination than were those in the South.

Fifty-three per cent of Southern blacks said they expected to take at least one step up the ladder in the next five years, compared with 46 per cent of northern blacks.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Tuesday, October 28, 1975 *

Abusing the UN

The Arab-sponsored project to have the UN define Zionism a form of racial discrimination is not only stupidly political sociology, but as U.S. Ambassador Patrick Moynihan warns, a move that, if as successful as he fears it will be in the General Assembly, a grave detriment to the UN.

Anti-Zionism has become a code word, in Communist and Third World circles, for anti-Semitism. The two are not necessarily the same thing (there are, and always have been Jews who disapproved of Zionism as a political activity that, they believe, seeks to anticipate a religious promise) but it is clear enough from the words and actions of many non-Jewish anti-Zionists that it is the Jew who is their target, as well as the ingathering of the exiles in Israel.

More precisely, the anti-Zionism resolution is intended to support the Arab cause in the Middle East on terms that would prevent, or certainly obstruct, any reasonable settlement of Middle Eastern differences on the basis of recognition of the state of Israel. Since Israel, in international law, was in no small part a creation of the UN, and one that has been consistently reaffirmed by UN resolutions and peacemaking actions, this resolution not only runs counter to the general spirit of UN institutions, based on, in Mr. Moynihan's words, racial and ethnic tolerance. It is also a specific obstacle to efforts now under way to end the long and costly struggle in the Middle East within the framework of UN policy.

As Mr. Moynihan has said, the democracies can only respond to such a resolution, if it passes the General Assembly, by saying the action is "not important." And that, of course, Mr. Moynihan warns, would mean acting as if the UN itself "is not a very important place."

In itself, this would be a bad thing: it would weaken the world organization, in the vital area of prestige and authority. And it could lead to worse—to countermeasures that would deprive the UN of some of its most responsible and practical support.

There is still time for the sponsors of the resolution and their supporters to accept the fact that this bit of nasty rhetoric can only be purchased at a heavy price—for themselves, for the UN, for the peoples of the world. Even on the basis of their own expectations, the resolution is not worth this cost. It will not help the Arabs to resolve the complex Middle Eastern dilemma, and will be destructive of much that the UN is supposed to stand for in a gravely disturbed world.

Low Key on China

Secretary Kissinger's eighth trip to Peking achieved its main objective—arranging for President Ford's first visit, evidently at the end of November—but it clearly had its disappointments.

The "senior official" who briefed the press on the way back acknowledged as much when he said that the Chinese now consider the United States less important in world affairs, and presumably to China, than a few years ago. But he did not say what concessions to U.S. desires the Chinese refused to make.

Progress on the Taiwan issue and toward the establishment of full diplomatic relations with Peking was not expected this year. Nor could Mr. Kissinger have expected success in urging the Chinese to be more tolerant of U.S. détente policy toward their Soviet adversaries. In their search for a Western counterweight to the Soviet Union, the Chinese are undoubtedly concerned over domestic weakness in the United States after Watergate and the possibility of declining U.S. interest in Asia and the world generally.

So, the question remains: What disappointments did Mr. Kissinger encounter? The most crucial issue on which some progress might have been expected was Korea. Stabilization of the status quo on the Korean Peninsula, where the possibility of a new war cannot be excluded, would appear to be in the interest of China as well as the United States. Mr. Kissinger sought Chinese support for three-way U.S. negotiations with the two Koreas and their joint admission to the UN. Peking, while cautioning North Korea against adventures, nevertheless continues to back Pyongyang in its insistence on negotiations with the United States alone and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the south.

The reduced U.S. role in the Far East pleases Pyongyang and has reawakened North Korean ambitions, but it troubles Peking. The Chinese are concerned about Soviet penetration into Laos and Moscow's increasing influence everywhere in Asia as U.S. power on the continent wanes. The Soviet Union has the edge over China in Hanoi. It is India's chief support. Japan insists on maintaining equal relations toward Peking and Moscow rather than tilting in the Chinese direction, as Peking desires.

China, as a result, has accepted the U.S. presence in Japan and even the build-up in U.S. power in the Indian Ocean as a counter to Soviet influence.

"We ended our isolation from each other because of our perceptions of our national interest," Mr. Kissinger said in his last Peking banquet toast. This perception and the basic elements of the new Sino-U.S. relationship remain intact. That is why Mao Tse-tung had a long, friendly visit with Mr. Kissinger and made it clear that he wanted President Ford to come, even if substantive progress on Sino-U.S. disagreements could not be made at this time. For the moment, the relationship is as good as could be expected and serves the separate interests of both countries.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Rights and Security

The Ford administration's decision to see to it that surveillance carried out by the National Security Agency is conducted lawfully clearly tends in the right direction; but it is not so clear that the course of action now being considered inside the White House is the most effective means of achieving the desired result.

The term "national security" has sometimes been used promiscuously to cover a broad range of improper activities as well as to shield delicate and highly valuable national security programs. As a result, technological capacities and political circumstances have combined to create a condition in which Americans were in jeopardy of losing part of their liberties without knowing it.

The activities of the National Security Agency are a case in point. The agency has highly sophisticated technology which can accomplish such diverse and useful acts as monitoring Soviet missile firings and intercepting conversations between Soviet officials as they talk by telephone while driving through Moscow in their limousines. But those same awesome capabilities also enabled NSA to supply other agencies with 1,100 pages of material about domestic political dissenters gleaned apparently from private communications.

It is that latter type of activity which has properly motivated the administration to seek appropriate safeguards. The current proposal is for the attorney general to certify that the material intercepted by NSA is of genuine national security interest before it can be distributed to other government agencies.

The problem is that the proposal is solely an executive branch notion, from conception to operation. It is apparently designed to pre-empt Congress and the courts, both of which are moving deliberately toward clearly stated limits on national security activities. It is proper for those branches finally to act on this problem, for their avoidance of this task created the void into which NSA's technology has moved.

The administration's proposal banks heavily on the integrity and the wisdom of the attorney general. Although few would express doubts about Edward Levi on either count, recent history should leave the country skeptical of complete reliance on such a solution.

The preferable course is for Congress to take this responsibility seriously for the first time and to move deliberately in cooperation with the executive branch. The goal should be legislation which will seek an appropriate balance between the rights of U.S. citizens and the requirements of national security in a nuclear age.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

China's Stiffening Attitude

Renewed turbulence on the left of Peking's delicately-balanced leadership group seems to have forced Teng Hsiao-ping to try and provide the radicals with some sort of evidence that he is able to exploit relationship with the "imperialists" to China's advantage. But there are also concrete differences between China and the United States, including the Taiwan recognition question and the still outstanding matter of the frozen assets. Nor does Kissinger's proposal for a four-power conference on Korea, to be attended by the United States, China and North and South Korea, seem to have drawn a favorable reaction from Peking, where the North Korean claims to sole rights of Korean representation are being urged with increasing rigidity.
—*From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

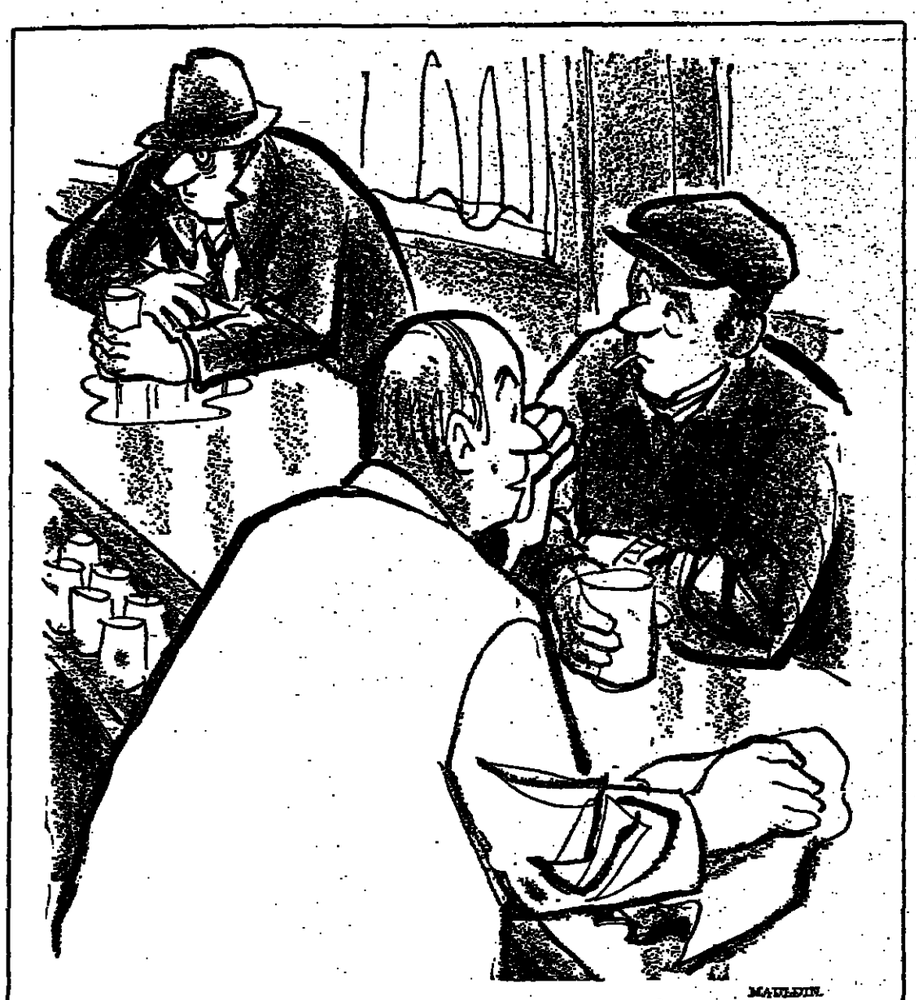
October 28, 1900

NEW YORK.—The mosquito, according to the testimony of Dr. Walter Reed and other surgeons, writing in the current issue of the Philadelphia Medical Journal, propagates yellow fever. "The mosquito serves as the intermediate transmitter for the parasite of yellow fever, and it is highly probable the disease is only propagated through the bite of this insect."

Fifty Years Ago

October 28, 1925

PARIS.—A requiem mass for the repose of the soul of John Tiller will be celebrated at the English Church of St. George, 7 rue Auguste-Vacquerie, next Friday, at noon. Mr. John Tiller was widely known throughout the theatrical world, and the hope is expressed that all members of the theatrical profession in Paris will take this notification as an invitation to be present.



"Since His Wife Became a 'Total Woman,' He's Become a Total Drunk."

When the U.S. Government Works

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON.—One of the prickliest questions awaiting decision in Washington is whether to let the Concorde land in the United States. Britain and France have invested enormous sums and prestige in their supersonic airliner and urgently want approval for commercial service. But the environmental and safety objections—noise, threat to the atmosphere, marginal fuel reserves—are all so formidable.

The man who will decide is William T. Coleman jr., the secretary of transportation. That kind of responsibility is often fudged in Washington, or subject to secret distortions. The British papers have already suggested that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger or President Ford will really decide about the Concorde. But Bill Coleman makes clear that he thinks it is his duty, that he has been left free to carry it out and that he will.

He is going about it a little like a judge. He has identified nine key issues on the Concorde. He is trying to get answers on them from his own safety people, noise experts and the like. He has a letter from Henry Kissinger laying out the foreign policy considerations. In the next few weeks he will make the decision, and then do something really unusual for a Cabinet officer.

An 'Opinion'

"I'm going to write an opinion," Coleman said in a conversation the other day. "I think there is a duty to articulate one's reasons on something this important." He added, smiling: "Then I'll get the hell out of town."

It will not be the first time he has explained a decision in that open way. When he resisted powerful bureaucratic and political forces and said no to a proposed new superhighway through the Virginia suburbs, I-66, he gave his reasons in an opinion.

Nor is it the first time he has faced up to controversy with apparent equanimity. Talking with Coleman, one gets the impression not that he enjoys battles but that he thinks the only point in his kind of job is to call them as he sees them.

Recently he annoyed a lot of people, including some friends and natural allies, by coming out against federal aid to give the northeast rail corridor 150-mile-an-hour trains. Coleman did it because he found that the cost had been grossly underestimated. A 1971 department study came up with the figure of $370 million. But when Coleman pressed for hard estimates, the total approached $5 billion. He suggested spending $1.2 billion to upgrade the service now, leaving open the possibility of high-speed trains later.

Another controversial decision was to impose user charges on the inland waterways. The government has spent $8 billion on the waterways over the years, and Coleman reasoned that the barge companies—some of them large, or owned by conglomerates—should not get that capital free. Moreover, they pay no gasoline tax, and they compete with the railroads.

"We have a lot of changes to make in the transportation field," Coleman said, "and you have to make choices. You mostly disappoint people—you don't please them."

Part of his policy is to encourage mass transit. His most difficult political problem may lie in his proposals for change in the highway trust fund. It was set up in 1956, to run for 20 years. Coleman wants to revive the allocation formula so a portion of the tax money goes to complete the interstate highway network, the rest to states and localities for either roads or mass transit. But there is stiff resistance in Congress to any change.

"I'm willing to take the same $7 billion a year," he said, "and give people options. I say, 'If you want to spend your share all on highways, be my guest. But if you want to have transit, that is your choice.' I don't understand why people should be against that.

Abuse of Power

"President Eisenhower was right to choose a 20-year trust fund for highways when he did. But gasoline was 17 cents a gallon then, and the supply seemed unlimited; we were not educated on environmental costs. Why can't we change our policy to reflect realities?"

Watergate showed among other things how power in Washington had drained to the White House, and been abused. One widely-suggested safeguard against that corruption of power was to have in the Cabinet persons of independence, of substance, who could not be overborne in secret by an H.R. Haldeman.

Coleman is a post-Watergate example of a man of independence, accepting responsibility. There are others; one mentioned here is the secretary of labor, John Dunlop. The obvious element in common is that they do not need the job: John Dunlop can go back to being a professor happily any time, and Bill Coleman to being a prosperous lawyer. But that does not always assure independence. Some people who do not need office grow so fond of its trappings that they trim their judgment.

So there is some good news in Washington, along with the dreary. Credit is due to President Ford for confiding important issues to people of substance and letting them decide as their legal duty requires. Of course the fact that decisions are faced squarely and made openly does not guarantee that they will be right. But if they are not, someone will be accountable.

Just Call Me Bill

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—Very soon I will be 50, a datum I do not expect will rouse the statisticians or revive the fireworks industry. Fifty, and left with a problem that keeps... changing, as you grow older. It is, of course, the first-name problem.

My inclinations on the matter have always been formal. In part this was a matter of inheritance. I grew up "mistering" people, and discovered, after I was fully grown (if indeed that has yet really happened) that in continuing to do so, I was bucking a trend of sorts: the obsessive egalitarian familiarity which approaches a raid on one's privacy.

So on reaching 30, I made a determined effort to resist. Even now, on the television program, Firing Line, I refer even to those guests I know intimately as "Mr. Burnham," or "Governor Reagan," or "Senator Goldwater." The effort, I thought, was worthwhile—a small gesture against the convention that requires you to refer to Prof. Mortimer Applegate as "Mort" five minutes after you have met. Jack Paar would have called Socrates, "Soc."

Difficulties

I came on two difficulties. The first was the public situation in which mistering somebody was plainly misunderstood. Or, if understood at all, taken as an act of social condescension. For a couple of years I would refer, on his TV program, to "Mr. Carson." In due course I discovered that the audience thought I was trying to put on an act: Mr. Carson does not exist in America. Only Johnny does.

The second problem, as one grows older, lies in the creeping suspicion of people a little older than oneself that your use of the surname is intended to accentuate an exiguous age difference. If you are 18 and the other man is 28, you can, for a while, call him Mr. Jones without giving offense. But if you are 40 and he is 50 and you call him Mr. Jones, he is likely to think that you are rubbing in the fact of his relative senescence.

The complement of that problem, which I fear more than anything except rattlesnakes and détente, is trying to be "One of the Boys." "Just call me Bill," to the roommate of your son at college, is in my judgment an odious effort to efface a chronological interval as palpable as the wrinkles on my face, and the maturity of my judgment.

On the other hand, one has to struggle to avoid stuffiness: So I arrived, for a while, at the understanding that I was "Mister" to everyone under the age of 21, or thereabouts, and only then, cautiously, Bill. It is a subproblem how to break the habit. Here I made a subrule: that I would invite younger people to call me "Bill" exactly one time. If thereafter they persisted in using the surname, well, that was up to them: A second, redundant gesture on my part could be interpreted as pleading with them to accept me as an archeological equal.

My bias, on the whole, continued in the direction of a tendency to formality, so in the last few years I made a determined effort to overcome it, wherein I came across my most recent humiliation. Margaret Thatcher was my guest on Firing Line. Rather to my surprise, the British being more naturally formal than we are, half-way through the program she suddenly referred to me, once, as "Bill." I declined to break my Firing Line rule, and so persisted with "Mrs. Thatcher." However, the next day when we met again at a semi-social function, I braced myself on leaving and said, "Good-bye, Margaret." And, a week later writing her a note congratulating her on her performance, I addressed it: "Dear Margaret."

Shocked

Today I have from her a most pleasant reply, about this and that. But it is addressed, in her own hand (as is the British habit: only the text is typed): "Dear Mr. Buckley." Shocked, I looked back at the transcript—only to discover that, on the program, she was talking about a "bill" that lay before the House of Commons. The trauma has set me back by years, and I may even find myself addressing "Mr. Carson" next time around.

I suppose, though, that at 50, the problem becomes easier in respect of the 25-year olds. At 70, it will be easier still. Well before then, I hope to be able to address Margaret, I mean Mrs. Thatcher, as Madame Prime Minister.

John Dornberg From Munich:

The issue boils down to the question: How democratic can a democracy be if it wants to remain democratic?

MUNICH.—Given the political violence and extremism rocking most of Europe these days, West Germany appears to be a paragon of democratic calm and social order.

The economy shows signs of perking up. The inflation rate is the lowest anywhere. Even unemployment, though one could expect it to be a sensitive issue in light of the role mass joblessness played in bringing Hitler to power in 1933, has thus far led to no significant social unrest.

There are no strikes. Wage demands by the unions, expressed in a spirit of social partnership with management, are reasonable. Moreover, the unemployment rate appears at last to have peaked at slightly more than one million. And there are still more than 2 million foreign workers.

Extremists Losing

As a series of states and local elections this year has demonstrated, radical and extremist parties on both the left and right-wing fringes of the political spectrum are losing support and dwindling to oblivion with voter percentages well behind the decimal point.

After a brief period of upheaval in the late 1960s, the universities have again become institutions of higher learning rather than laboratories for revolution.

If students can be said to be rebellious about anything these days, then it is largely the fact that nearly two out of three secondary-school graduates are barred from higher education because the ivy-covered halls are so overcrowded.

The small number of anarchists and terrorists of the Andreas Baader and Ulrike Meinhof persuasion—less than 200—have for the most part been neutralized behind bars or have otherwise been cowed into inactivity and isolated from the mainstream of the militant left, such as it is.

Yet, to hear West Germans talk and to observe the mood in this eye of the European storm, the republic and Germany's second experiment with democracy are on the brink of catastrophe and threatened as never before.

To meet the putative danger, it seems, both the left-liberal government coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats (SPD-FDP) and the opposition Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU) are vying with one another to enact more laws and more legal and administrative safeguards to protect what is known here as the *Demokratische Grundordnung*, the basic democratic order.

This phenomenon, which has prompted a number of prominent and well-meaning foreign observers to warn that democracy itself can be destroyed by an excess of hyper-legalistic shackles, was only too apparent last week.

Thus, on Thursday the Supreme Court in Karlsruhe ruled that the plodding Baader-Meinhof trial in Stuttgart—still bogged down in the preliminary, pre-evidence stages nearly six months after it was convened—may now continue even without the presence of the defendants in the courtroom.

The trial had been recessed since Sept. 30 when a panel of court-appointed physicians declared the four accused were too ill and physically weak to defend themselves.

Under more normal circumstances this would preclude continuation of the proceedings because trials in absentia are illegal.

However, a recent modification of West German judicial procedure, enacted specifically for this case last January and appropriately called the Lex Baader-Meinhof, provides the court with a convenient escape clause.

It permits a trial in absentia if the defendants themselves are judged responsible for their physical incapacitation, for example, due to a hunger strike, as was the case with Baader, Meinhof, Gudrun Ensslin and Jan-Carl Raspe.

Ostensibly everything is legal and the principle of due process has been observed.

The ink on the high-court ruling had barely dried when on Friday the Bundestag launched into a seven-hour debate over the so-called "extremists' law."

This is a measure, passed on final reading, which codifies and regulates a nearly four-year-old practice of testing the loyalty to the constitution and to the basic democratic order of all applicants for civil service positions.

The practice has been likened by some critics to a McCarthy type witch-hunt for political radicals, invariably on the left, and has been roundly satirized by Nobel Prize novelist Heinrich Böll in his latest book, "Reports on the State of the Nation's Loyalty."

Witch-hunt or not, the object of the loyalty tests and hearings is to exclude radicals and all those who believe in, profess or practice unconstitutional change of the basic order from governmental service.

And since governmental service in West Germany is a category that covers not only the usual run of bureaucrats but schoolteachers, university faculty members, judges, public prosecutors, transportation and communications employees, the police and even some physicians in the Public Health Service, the examinations extend to vast numbers of citizens.

Indeed, according to one recently released set of statistics, between January, 1973, and July of this year, 422,000 applicants were tested for their loyalty, of which less than 300 were rejected on grounds of being radicals.

Friday's protracted and often acrimonious debate was not about the loyalty test practice as such, for the Karlsruhe Supreme Court has already given it the seal of constitutionality and legality, but the opposition CDU/CSU's contention that the government's bill does not go far enough.

The bill, as finally passed over the votes of the opposition, authorizes tests and hearings only when there is sufficient cause to suspect an applicant's loyalty. In the opposition draft, membership in radical, albeit legal, political parties, notably the Communist, would have sufficed as documentable evidence of disloyalty by itself.

The discrepancy between the two bills is insignificant in light of the tenor of the debate and the impression created that West German democracy is under siege, a siege against which it can defend itself only by passing yet more laws.

To a degree this attitude can be described as "typically German"—a penchant for legalism on order, an almost compulsive need to codify all aspects of societal behavior and to tack down or tuck away edges which are not quite neat.

But there is in the current fear of radicalism also the ingrained phobia of history repeating itself, of the Second Republic going the way of the first because Weimar lacked the legal instruments with which to defend itself against extremist onslaughts.

While the motivations are understandable, the question does arise as to where West Germany's embryonic democracy is headed if it continues on its current path.

And the question seems especially appropriate when, to all appearances and in the context of Europewide developments, that democracy seems one of the safest of all.

The Question

The issue is, of course, not confined to West Germany. It really boils down to the oft-discussed and never-resolved question: How democratic can a democracy be if it wants to remain democratic?

To not defend itself against the onslaughts of radicals bent on its destruction, one of the CDU leaders, Alfred Dregger, said during Friday's debate, "is to be masochistic."

Perhaps.

But as the Franco-German political scientist Alfred Grosser, winner of the West German book industry's peace prize, said during his acceptance speech in Frankfurt earlier this month:

"Perhaps I am too French or think too much about 1933, but it seems to me that there is more and more discussion in the Federal Republic these days about defending the basic order through the state, and always less discussion about defending basic human rights against the state."

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هكذا من الأصل

To Encourage Self-Rule

Israelis Allow Local Elections In Arab West Bank Villages

BURQA, Occupied Jordan, Oct. 27 (AP).—Israel sought to encourage Palestinian local government in occupied West Jordan today by permitting elections in 26 Arab villages.

The voters were choosing new village councils in towns captured by Israel in the 1967 war. Many of them are poor, without electricity or running water.

Israeli troops stayed out of sight. The ballot boxes were watched over by Arab police. A village candidate said, "The Israelis haven't interfered at all —we are running the elections ourselves."

The national radio said 80 per cent of those eligible had voted when the polls closed tonight.

Security forces dismantled a small bomb near the polling place in the village of Tava before it could go off, the radio said.

No direct guerrilla warnings against the elections were reported and the villagers seemed to regard the voting as a holiday.

The elections—the first on the West Bank since 1972—were held under Jordanian law, with only males over 18 years of age allowed to vote.

More elections are set for next month and the Israelis have said they may change the rules to allow women to vote on the West Bank next year.

Voters in the hamlet of Burqa —old men in desert headdress, merchants in business suits and youths in jeans—lined up outside a school to choose among 23 candidates for 11 seats on the village council.

Occasional Patrol

"The Israelis let us run our own lives and they don't interfere with us," said Khaled Abdul Rehim Nasser, 40, a teacher standing for election in Burqa.

"They don't often come here, except occasionally on patrol. All the Israelis want from us is security, for it to be quiet in Burqa," he said.

Burqa has no guerrilla record. Its olive groves and fields are spread over the bleak hills of the West Bank, 35 miles from Jerusalem. A wrecked tank stands on the road south of town, a reminder of the war that cut the villages off from Jordan.

Israeli Defense Minister Shimon Peres last week called for more self-rule on the West Bank to develop a local leadership for future negotiations. The Arab world has chosen the Palestine Liberation Organization to settle the future of the occupied land, although Israel has vowed never to negotiate with the PLO.

But Mr. Nasser said "this election is for village affairs only, not to decide the future of the West Bank. The future of the West Bank is politics and we don't talk about politics here." A dozen villagers nodded agreement.

Local Needs

"What we want is electricity for our village and more water," he said. "We need medical services and new doors and windows for the boys' school."

Despite the backwardness of the villages, residents agree they have prospered since they fell to Israel. New taxis carried some voters to the polling booth near Burqa's mosque and tractors drove their way past donkeys on the main street.

"Economically, we admit we are better off under the Israelis but psychologically it is bad," Yousef Malhis, a candidate in the village of Silhat el Haritiya, said.

"There is not a single person on the West Bank who wants the Israelis to stay. The Israelis must end their occupation and go," Mr. Malhis, also a teacher, said. He once spent five days in an Israeli jail as a suspected guerrilla before being cleared.

"Today's election is to decide who will run the village," he said. "How to run the West Bank must eventually be decided by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"Yassir Arafat, the PLO chief, has been received at the United Nations and has been appointed our leader by the Arab governments. Who are we to say otherwise?"

Kollek Backed On Jerusalem Aid to Arabs

JERUSALEM, Oct. 27 (UPI).—Mayor Teddy Kollek, under fire from rightist politicians for plans to ease restrictions in East Jerusalem, the Arab quarter, has won support from the City Council to work toward "coexistence, tolerance and development" of the Holy City for the benefit of both Jews and Arabs.

The council endorsed his plans last night with a 17-11 vote after a four-hour headed debate.

Rightists representing the Likud and National Religious party (NRP) on the council had called the debate because Mr. Kollek said two weeks ago that control of Jerusalem should not be a stumbling block to Middle East peace and that, without his plan, the ultimate fate of the city could prove painful to the Jews.

Education, Citizenship

Mr. Kollek's plan calls for legislation formally authorizing currently informal programs that educate young Arabs for entry into Arab universities and give East Jerusalem Arabs the right to maintain their Jordanian citizenship while rejecting Israeli citizenship.

NRP Councilman David Bergman told Mr. Kollek that he should concentrate on subjects for which he had received a mandate from the voters. The mayor replied that he had a mandate to pursue a policy of moderation since he had run for re-election on the issue of coexistence, not clean streets.

The council's resolution called for "coexistence, tolerance and development of the city for the benefit of all its residents."

Israel captured East Jerusalem from Jordan, along with the West Bank of the Jordan River, in the 1967 Middle East war. It annexed the eastern quarter of the city shortly after the war.

Bomb Injures Eight

JERUSALEM, Oct. 27 (UPI).—A time bomb exploded in a car parked in front of the Eyal Hotel in the center of the city at 7 a.m. today, causing extensive damage and wounding eight passersby. None was seriously hurt.

Police sources said that between 15 and 20 Arabs were taken into custody for questioning. The hotel is frequented by tourists.

Chinese Conduct Nuclear Test at Underground Site

TOKYO, Oct. 27 (AP).—China set off an underground nuclear blast today that it said was part of an effort to break the superpowers' control of nuclear weaponry. The announcement by the official news agency also said that China's nuclear tests were only for defensive purposes.

It was China's second underground test and its 17th nuclear experiment since it first exploded an atomic device in November, 1964.

A seismic station operated by the Indian Atomic Energy Commission said the explosion was carried out at China's desert test site in Sinkiang Province and had a yield of about 20,000 tons of TNT.

The Chinese news agency, monitored in Tokyo, said the test was conducted "successfully" but did not give the site or yield.

"The conducting of necessary and limited nuclear tests by China is entirely for the purpose of defense and for breaking the nuclear monopoly by the superpowers, with the ultimate aim of abolishing nuclear weapons," the agency said.

Today's blast was China's first nuclear detonation in about 16 months.

U.K. Liberal Aide Charged in Theft

LONDON, Oct. 27 (UPI).—Peter Hain, president of the youth wing of the Liberal party, has been charged with stealing £490 ($1,014) from a London bank. He denied the charge.

Scotland Yard confirmed that Mr. Hain, 25, was charged Friday with stealing the money from the Upper Richmond Road branch of Barclays Bank.

Mr. Hain told newsmen: "It is a case of mistaken identity. I am completely innocent of the charge." He was free on £100 bail.

Cambodian Aide, Thais to Discuss Improving of Ties

BANGKOK, Oct. 27 (WP).—Cambodia's Deputy Premier Ieng Sary is due to arrive here tomorrow morning to begin five days of talks aimed at improving relations between the new Communist regime in Phnom Penh and the government of Thai Premier Kukrit Pramoj.

The visit is the first by a ranking Cambodian official to a non-Communist country in Southeast Asia since the Communist-led Khmer Rouge captured control of the country in April.

Thailand, which recently established diplomatic relations with China, is interested in improving ties with Cambodia for reasons of its security as well as to offset the growing dominance of North Vietnamese-Soviet influence in Southeast Asia.

Saigon Bans 'Gulag'

SAIGON, Oct. 27 (UPI).—The Information and Cultural Ministry today banned the circulation of 500 books by 56 authors, including Russian Nobel Prize winner Alexander Solzhenitsyn's "The Gulag Archipelago" and the writings of British author Arthur Koestler.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government is barring fiction or nonfiction books that it considers "anti-Communist psychological warfare" or "sex inspiration." The ministry said that the works banned today were "depraved."

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Associated Press.

HOT FOOT—Chinese in ritual robes walk barefoot on live coals in a Kuala Lumpur temple to celebrate the festival of the Nine God-Emperors of ancient mythology.

Although Some Tension Persists

U.S.-Swedish Relations Slowly Improving

By Bernard Weinraub

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 27 (NYT).—Relations between Sweden and the United States, which soured during the Vietnam war, are slowly improving. But there is still wariness and some tension.

Despite the decline of anti-U.S. demonstrations in Stockholm and an increased number of Americans on official visits, hostility to the United States and to Americans remains evident.

"The war in Vietnam has not ended for a lot of these people," a U.S. official said. They still enjoy hitting us over the head and they still picture us as bigots or worse."

The chill toward Americans is underscored in numerous ways. Sweden's leading newspaper printed a photograph of a U.S. child in Spain, playing with a football. The caption, "Defending Freedom," alluded to U.S. support of the government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

At a downtown bar, a U.S. diplomat was casually asked by a waitress about his nationality. When he told her, she replied: "I should walk away from you after what you've done in Chile."

A two-year-old poll by the University of Goteborg was released recently. It concluded that Swedes felt the United States to be a greater threat than the Soviet Union. The poll's findings upset U.S. diplomats and surprised Swedish officials.

Premier Olof Palme and the U.S. ambassador, Robert Strausz-Hupe, insist that relations are improving steadily. "Trade is booming," Mr. Palme said in an interview. "There's nothing wrong with our relations now. I met Dr. [Henry] Kissinger in Helsinki for an hour and a half, and it was very amicable."

Mr. Strausz-Hupe, a former ambassador to Belgium, said: "I've met no hostility whatsoever. As far as the amenities of the formal relationship, they're carefully observed by both sides. Neither of us have said anything at which the other can take umbrage. More Americans are coming here on official visits, too."

But another U.S. official said, "The newspapers constantly portray America as a country of violence, corruption, racism and anti-Semitism."

A European diplomat echoed a commonly heard criticism of Sweden: that officials, ordinary people and newspapers are loath to criticize the Soviet Union and repressive regimes in Africa, but perennially needle the United States. "Their criticism is decidedly two-faced," he said. "You hear very little here about repression in the Soviet Union."

Crime Surge in U.S. Crowds Prisons Into Offbeat Solutions

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (WP).—Louisiana may turn a mothballed U.S. Navy transport into a floating prison.

Florida—similarly overwhelmed by a record number of men and women being sent to prison—has resorted to putting prisoners in tents.

And Missouri—figuring it could not wait for new facilities—recently took a hard look at an empty Roman Catholic seminary with the idea of using it as a prison.

These are among the steps states are taking in hopes of defusing the explosive problem of prison overcrowding—one of the conditions blamed for the bloody 1971 Attica riot in New York.

Overcrowding in prisons has never been as bad, according to authorities. And it will soon become worse, they warn.

Presidential rhetoric about "law and order" and "domestic tranquillity" has been translated into stiff prison sentences in the courts and an unforgiving attitude among parole boards, correction authorities say.

But longer jail terms and fewer suspended sentences and paroles are not the only reasons for the overcrowding. Rising crime—attributed by some to inflation and joblessness—and a new wave of young prisoners are cited as other reasons.

As of Dec. 31, 1973—Justice Department figures show—204,349 U.S. men and women were behind bars, 89 per cent of them in state institutions. That total, a new high, represented an increase of 4.2 per cent over 1972.

Flood of Prisoners

Since the 1973 figure was published, many states have received a flood of new prisoners. The American Correctional Association, a national organization that includes state and federal correction executives among its members, has verified the record increases.

Raymond Olsen, associate executive director of the association, said, "State legislators must recognize the fact that our prison populations have been, and are currently, increasing at an alarming rate. State legislators, to avoid explosions like Attica, must allocate money to build new, smaller institutions instead of more big dungeons. And these new institutions should have enough staff people to train inmates for gainful employment once they are released."

Louisiana officials, however, are under a court order to find an immediate solution to overcrowding in their prisons. A spokesman said that putting prisoners in a ship off Baton Rouge sounded odd when first suggested.

But the longer state officials studied the idea, the better it looked. Not only would a floating jail relieve overcrowding, but it would provide an opportunity for a selective group of prisoners to learn seagoing skills they could use after being released, the spokesman said.

The ship that Louisiana seeks is the General H.W. Butner. The ship is afloat in the James River in Norfolk, Va., in "mothballs." The Maritime Administration has custody of the 556-foot-long ship, which used to transport military families across the ocean.

The series of individual compartments in the ship makes it suitable for imprisoning 500 men in uncrowded conditions, a spokesman said. One obstacle is how much it would cost to maintain the ship as a floating prison. Louisiana officials probably will decide within 60 days whether to make a formal request to use the Butner as a prison.

In Florida, the prison population—15,212 at the end of last month—has increased by 7,150 since 1965. But more than half of that gain has been in the last two years.

To handle some of its overflow, Florida has set up tents on the grounds of its maximum-security state penitentiary at Raiford. An official said 220 prisoners are sleeping under canvas now.

Crime is running about 30 per cent higher this year than last in Florida, the official said.

Georgia Paroles Action

ATLANTA, Oct. 27 (AP).—The first of as many as 1,000 state prison inmates were set free today as the Board of Pardons and Paroles cut a year off the sentences of about 7,000 prisoners to relieve overcrowding at state facilities.

Prison officials said 331 inmates were due for immediate release. Most were up for parole in a matter of days but some received sentence reductions of up to six months.

As many as 1,000 "noncapital offenders" will gain early release within the next few weeks because of the board's one-year commutations, officials said.

"The board realizes this action is contrary to sound parole practice," said a prison spokesman. "But the hazards of taking such action must be viewed in light of the dangers if we fail to act."

Georgia's state prison facilities currently house nearly 11,700 inmates—about 1,000 above their capacity, the spokesman said.

Colombian General Warns of Anarchy

BOGOTA, Oct. 27 (AP).—Alarmed at the growing crime rate, a top army officer has warned that Colombia is on the verge of anarchy and social disintegration.

Gen. Fernando Landazabar, commander of the Bogota forces, spoke last week as troops in the northern industrial town of Medellin arrested scores of persons following the 12th kidnapping there this year. In his speech honoring Gen. Arturo Rincon, who was assassinated last month in Bogota, Gen. Landazabal said the military needs modern arms to fight criminals and guerrillas.

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But Traditions, Habits Survive

Communist Austerity Creeping Up on Laos

By Lewis M. Simons

LUANG PRABANG, Laos, Oct. 27 (WP).—The Laotian Communist revolution is being carried out gently and peacefully.

Signs of austerity are creeping into the sweet decadence which for so many years characterized this small country for foreigners and Laotians alike. But life has not yet become Spartan.

Although the hard-core Marxist-Leninists of the Pathet Lao movement are making all major policy decisions at their headquarters in Vieng Xay, near the North Vietnamese frontier, administrators better attuned to urban life implement these policies in the cities.

The Pathet Lao are aware that Laos can ill afford to lose any more qualified civil servants, teachers, businessmen and professional people.

About 50,000 Laotians, including a large number of university graduates, have already fled the country, seeking refuge in Thailand or in the West.

Too Great a Luxury

At a "re-education seminar" in Vientiane recently, a Pathet Lao instructor noted that the Communists had not executed a single former royal army general, "despite the fact that many were imperialist lackeys and war criminals." The reason for this leniency, he said, is that Laos "is a small country and revenge is too great a luxury for us." The Laotian population is barely 3 million.

In a seeming effort to appease city dwellers, the Pathet Lao is continuing to import gasoline at normal monthly rates. About 85 per cent of the fuel brought into Laos is used by car-owners in Vientiane. Conversely, imports of other items, including some food and construction materials, have fallen off sharply.

"The Pathet Lao know very well that if they were to cut off gasoline, the majority of Vientiane would head across the river overnight," an oil importer said.

But signs, however faint, of a permanent change in Laotian life are emerging. The few wealthy Laotians and some middle class people who have remained behind, as well as most Westerners living in Luang Prabang and Vientiane, view the changes sadly, if not quite ominously. Many seem to consider the shift a good thing, however.

Embarrassingly Honest

"The new government officials are so honest it's almost embarrassing," commented a French restaurateur whose admiration was tempered by his concern for his diminishing wine cellar. "I doubt that I'll stay beyond next year," he added, "but I think the changes will help Laos."

Rock music and Western dancing are out and only a handful of restaurants which feature traditional no-touch *lamvong* dancing are allowed to stay open here and in Vientiane.

But innovative musicians have found a way of giving a hard edge to the high-pitched nasal tones of Lao music and the youths who turn out each night enjoy it.

Unescorted women are not welcome in the dance halls and the only acceptable female dress is the mid-calf-length *sinh*, a wraparound sarong trimmed with a wide embroidered hem. But girls have already learned that a tightly wrapped *sinh* can be at least as provocative as the now disfavored mini-skirt or tight slacks.

Young men have come to understand that over-the-collar hair is unrevolutionary. But they continue to wear flare-legged jeans, high-heeled shoes and "university" shirts. Most civil servants now proudly wear olive drab uniforms, featuring Pathet Lao flag patches, which first appeared in the Oct. 12 victory celebrations.

While it is almost impossible for a Laotian to buy a Scotch and soda anymore, he can still ease the day's tensions with a few pulls on a silver-and-ivory-embellished opium pipe at dozens of wide-open dens or with high-potency marijuana. The marijuana is available at 50 cents a pound, along with salad greens and rice at the central marketplace.

Habits Die Hard

Habits and customs die hard in a tradition-steeped society like Laos. Last month, for example, the annual royal boat races between slender 60-men canoes representing various Buddhist temples were held here, as usual.

But the new austerity was evident to experienced observers. "The king arrived by car and a rather old at that," noted a Western diplomat who attended the festivities. "He traditionally came on his royal barge," the observer added, "but those days are gone forever."

While the races were on, the three major hotels here were filled to capacity. Now, they are empty. A few days ago, there were two persons in each hotel and meals were cooked only to order.

A curfew closes down the city at 11 p.m., but the immaculately clean streets are deserted long before.

"What is there do do?" observed the night watchman at a hotel.

Pawnshops Gain During U.K. Slump

IPSWICH, England, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—The pawnshop is making a comeback here—a sign of the money shortage caused by Britain's recession.

"More and more people have been wanting to get money, largely because of unemployment," said John Steward, who is opening a pawnshop here. It will be the town's first new one in 10 years and its small loans on traded-in goods will provide a needed public service, Mr. Steward said.

He and a partner, Kenneth Clark, have been running two pawnshops in this industrial town 90 miles northeast of London. They say that customers have been depositing items like stereo sets and furs to get funds to pay their bills.

U.K. Holds American In $12-Million Forgery

UXBRIDGE, England, Oct. 27 (AP).—A Florida man charged with possessing forged U.S. Treasury bills with a face value of more than $12 million was kept in custody today after a bail hearing was told that "an American syndicate" is involved and that the case is being investigated in three other countries.

Robert Heller, 41, was ordered held for another hearing set for Nov. 4. The charge sheet described him as a travel agent but his attorney said he was a "banker and attorney."

Mr. Heller was arrested Saturday at London Heathrow Airport near here. Police said he knew the 121 bills in his possession were forged.

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—Le Fonds Africain de Développement (FAD). Accord de prêt No. CS/T/TR/75/1 du 6 mai 1975.
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OBJET.
Aménagement et bitumage de la route SOKODE - BASSAR, sur une longueur de 57 km. environ, en République Togolaise. L'ensemble des travaux constitue un seul lot et comprend:
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3—Aménagement et bitumage de la chaussée:
Exécution d'une couche drainante, d'une couche de fondation, d'une couche de base, d'une imprégnation et d'un revêtement bi-couche.
4—Signalisation:
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L'ouverture des plis aura lieu à LOME le 10 décembre 1975 à 15 heures locales en séance publique tenue dans la salle de réunion de la Commission Consultative des Marchés au Palais de la Présidence.

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BRUSSELS

Boulez Brings Out The Best in Béjart

By David Stevens

BRUSSELS (IHT).—Like Pierre Boulez's "Pli Selon Pli," which went through a long period as a "work in progress" before completion, Maurice Béjart's ballet to this score has gone through a gestation of more than two years, during which two of its five sections were shown to the public.

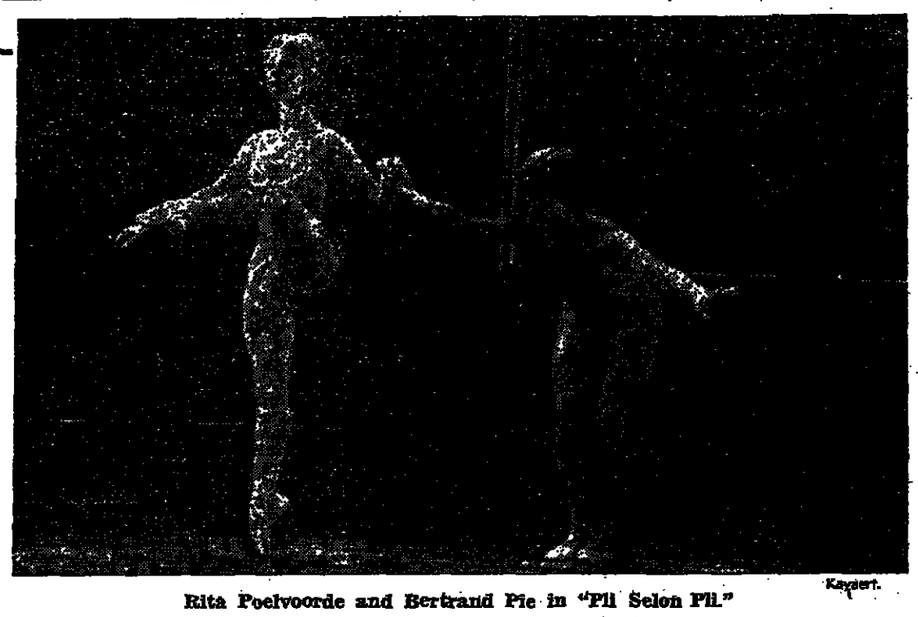
In its completed form, and paired with "Le Marteau Sans Maître" in an all-Béjart-Boulez program, it has just been given five performances as a highlight of the biennial Europalia festival, devoted this year to the arts of France. It was a remarkable example of the choreographer's affinity for this composer, of the composer's power to bring out the best in Béjart's prolific and heterogeneous imagination, and of the persuasiveness of dance in general in mediating between difficult music and a wide audience.

The music is Boulez's transmutation of poems by Mallarmé, and its title is drawn from a poem, not used in the composition, in which the poet alludes to the progressive way in which dissipating fog reveals the stones of the city of Bruges. Applied to the ballet, the title can be seen as the gradual unfolding of a human life-cycle, or more literally in such an episode as one in which gauzy veils fall one by one to reveal a dancer in a statuesque position, or in the way in which the chrome-metal shapes of Joëlle Roustan's and Roger Bernard's architectural profiles progressively fill the air above the dancers.

Although the choreographer convincingly insists that this is a "nonfigurative work based exclusively on the relationships between music and gesture," he also uses movement and the impulse of the music and its implied poetry to create a subconscious world filled with dreamlike and seemingly irrational happenings.

Béjart seizes on the poetic content of the opening and final sections, "Don" and "Tombeau," to create dances expressive of birth and death. In between come the three "Improvisations sur Mallarmé" in which pure dance—in a predominantly classical vocabulary—is frequently interrupted by mini-psychodramas, fleeting erotic passages and brief absurd comedies.

And, although Béjart is often choreographically short-winded or overwhelmed by his own theatrical hubris, here dance keeps the upper hand through variety and expressiveness. A double pas de deux with simultaneous use of contrasting styles, and some rich opportunities for the women, notably Angèle Albrecht, Dyane Gray-Cullert, Rita Poelvoorde and Kyra Kharkevitch—the latter as an *idée fixe* in a flowing green robe floating through all five episodes.



Kayaert.

Rita Poelvoorde and Bertrand Pie in "Pli Selon Pli."

"Le Marteau Sans Maître," which had its first performance almost three years ago, was brought back for the occasion in a new setting by Roustan and Bernard. Instead of the backdrop of triangular shapes, it now takes place in front of a V-shaped assembly of illuminated globes, and this somehow gives this completely (well, almost) abstract ballet a less severe, more exuberant feeling.

Rita Poelvoorde has taken over the single puppet-like female part that she formerly shared with the now-departed Suzanne Farrell, and what she lacks in the latter's phenomenal technique she compensates for with an appealing presence that fits in with the company in a way that Farrell, for better or worse, never could nor did.

The music for these performances in the Théâtre de la Monnaie was recorded, ordinarily to be deplored but probably an advantage for the dancers in such rigorously organised exercises.

As a whole, this seemingly austere program turned out to be just about totally upbeat: Béjart working a richer vein of choreographic inventiveness than he has ever struck, and Boulez applauded in absentia after 90 minutes of his music by an audience that surely would not have sought out such a program without visual aids. The program will go to the United States on the Ballet of the 20th Century's year-end tour, where it should modify the image of both the company and its guiding spirit.

WEXFORD FESTIVAL

An Engaging Revival Of Lalo's 'Roi d'Ys'

By Henry Pleasants

WEXFORD, Ireland, Oct. 27 (IHT).—Of the three rarities exhumed for this year's Wexford Opera Festival, presented on successive evenings over the weekend, the most engaging and most successful was Edouard Lalo's "Le Roi d'Ys."

Lalo (1823-1892) is remembered today only for the "Symphonie Espagnole," which he wrote for the great Spanish violinist, Sarasate, and as the four-letter French composer in crossword puzzles, while "Le Roi d'Ys" survives only as the source of an aria, the so-called "Aubade," much beloved of an older generation of tenors as a vehicle for displaying a lovely head voice.

It was revived at the Met in the season of 1921-22 for Gigli, Ponselle, Alda and Danise, had five performances and has not been heard from since. It deserves a better fate. The setting is fascinating, a legendary island possibly identical with Atlantis and the locale of Debussy's "La Cathédrale Engloutie." The plot is strong and credible, the vocal writing, including several fine choruses, is fluently melodic, and the instrumentation, especially the overture, imaginative and masterly.

What it lacks is memorable set pieces. The melodies and the set pieces are there, but they don't stick in the memory. Certain incongruous resemblances to "The Flying Dutchman" and "Lohengrin" may also have conspired against its survival.



Stuart Knight as Karnac and Gillian Knight as Margared in Edouard Lalo's "Le Roi d'Ys."

Margared, the central character, splendidly sung and acted here by Gillian Knight (as it must have been in New York by Ponselle), suggests Ortrud throughout most of the opera, then turns suddenly into Senta at the end when, having vengefully opened the dike, she stills the rising flood by a self-sacrificing plunge.

Its effectiveness here, despite admirable cast, chorus and orchestra superbly conducted by Jean Perisson, was inhibited by a misguided stage setting designed to symbolize the threatening forces of water and evil but achieving only a submarine impression suggesting that someone had pulled the plug before it all began.

The other novelties have been Gavalli's "Eritrea" and Rossini's early "La Pietra del Paragone," both well played, sung and staged, but burdened by plots in which it was difficult to keep track of who was who and what to whom and even more difficult to care.

DANCE

Margot Fonteyn Displays Versatility in New Work

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Oct. 27 (IHT).—Far from resting on her laurels, the indefatigable Dame Margot Fonteyn has just created another new role, and is now touring in it with the Scottish Ballet. It is not a very difficult role, technically, but it displays three facets of her stage personality and demonstrates again her extraordinary stamina and versatility.

In a ballet called "The Scarlet Pastorale," made for her by Peter Darrell, Scottish Ballet's artistic director, she plays a seemingly innocent sylph-like character who turns into an exotic seductress and finally into a cruel avenger. Darrell's scenario, inspired by the drawings of Aubrey Beardsley, is about a nobleman who gets bored with the decadence and lasciviousness of his circle and goes off in search of pastoral simplicity. Philip Prowse has designed an exotic stage picture for the opening and closing scenes—all blacks, whites and reds with grotesque costumes for the transvestites, dwarfs and prostitutes who fill the stage.

This setting and these characters disappear in the middle of the ballet to reveal a pastoral setting of black, white and green, with Fonteyn in a white dress in its midst. When the nobleman takes her back to his house, she changes into a black dress, and scintillates energetically like some Spanish gypsy. Having excited him, she repulses his advances, and hits him, causing him to strangle her in a rage. Overcome with remorse, the nobleman carries her lifeless body around, like Romeo and Juliet in the last scene of MacMillan's ballet, and then lies down to kiss her on the lips. Her hands come to life and she strangles him as the curtain falls.

The ballet, set to Frank Martin's concerto for seven wind instruments and lasting only about 20 minutes, packs tremendous punch. The choreography is not particularly interesting, though there are a number of complicated and unusual lifts in the pas de deux for the nobleman and his "Pastorale."

The nobleman is played by Augustus van Heerden, a South African member of the Boston ballet who was discovered by Dame Margot when she was in the United States. He has a sensational, muscular physique and spends most of the ballet dressed only in a brief white loincloth and a black choker around his neck. He is a strong partner but his face, though handsome, is inexpressive and his dancing at the first performances in Edinburgh last week seemed tentative. He may have been overawed by his illustrious partner. The rest of the company did not have a great deal to do, but the four "Pastorales" supporting Fonteyn looked romantic and stylish and Patricia Rianne was suitably hard and commanding as the mistress of the nobleman's bed and of his bizarre ceremonies.

Fonteyn also dances a classical pas de deux in the same program. Last week it was the "White" pas de deux from "Swan Lake," in which she has always been unequalled and which is still a model of tender lyricism. She was securely and sympathetically partnered by Graham Bart. Later in the tour they are to do the "Corsair" pas de deux, a much more demanding test of technical brilliance. Dame Margot, who now seems to be totally ageless, looked as if she would thrive on such a test.

The program also includes "O Caritas," an agreeable semi-abstract work by Darrell, set to some songs recorded by Cat Stevens, and the "Harlequinade" pas de deux admirably staged by John Gilpin and well danced by Andrea Durant and Kit Lethby. There is also "Intimate Pages," a slightly pretentious and rather boring abstract work to Janacek music by Harold King. Twice a week, when Dame Margot does not appear, the company gives first-class performances of Flemming Flindt's "The Lesson," with Graham Bart as an outstanding interpreter of the dancing master. In "Carnaval," "Pas de Quatre" and "Variations for Four" the dancers do not quite master all the technical and stylistic difficulties but are enjoyable enough nonetheless. Kit Lethby as Harlequin and Robin Haig as Columbine and as Pierrot are particularly notable. It is good to see the Scottish Ballet tackling such difficult works and taking such a creditable shape as their.

(The Scottish Ballet is in Glasgow this week, Aberdeen next week and Norwich the following week. Fonteyn appears on each Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday evenings. The alternative program is on Thursday evenings and Saturday matinees; no performances on Mondays.)

'Carmen' for Lyons

Louis Erlo will stage and Theodor Guschlbauer will conduct a production of "Carmen" that will have its first performance Nov. 4 at the Lyons Opera, with Verica Cortez in the title part, Ermanno Mauro as Don José and Yves Bisson as Escamillo. René Allio is the designer. The series of eight performances runs to Nov. 15.

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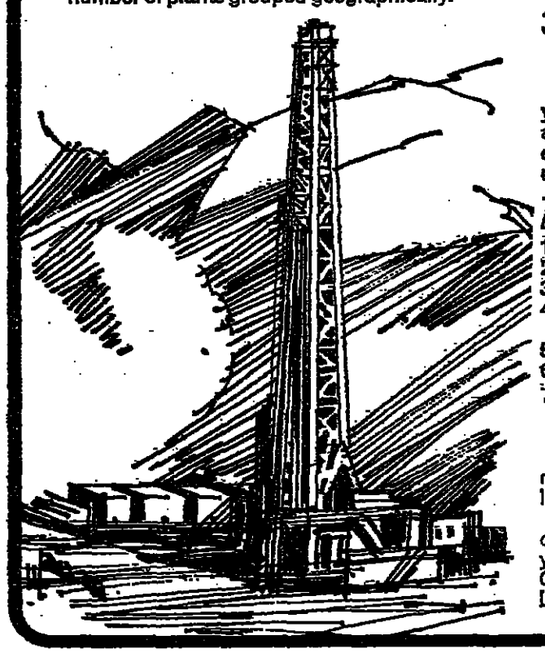
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FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1975

OPEC States Inactive

U.S. Factories Attract Less Alien Investment

By Ann Crittenden

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (NYT).—Despite concern in Congress and among the public about the possibility of take-over of American business by the oil-rich Arab nations, actual announcement of foreign investments in U.S. manufacturing facilities declined in the first nine months of 1975, the Conference Board reported today. The board is a private business research organization.

Moreover, some three-quarters of those investments were made by five industrialized countries—Japan, West Germany, Britain, Canada and the Netherlands.

"I only know of one investment by an OPEC nation in the U.S. manufacturing sector," said David Bauer, an international economist at the Conference Board, referring to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, "and that was the purchase by Kuwait of a small manufacturer of prefabricated buildings in Houston. This fear about OPEC take-overs is a sleeping dog that ought to be left lying."

Mr. Bauer did say, however, that the OPEC nations had put "a tremendous amount of money" into the U.S. real estate market recently.

Last month, for example, Bank of America announced the formation of a subsidiary that has invested or committed more than $20 million in Kuwaiti funds in North American real estate. It is also possible that the OPEC countries could be channeling some of their $36-billion balance-of-payment surplus into American investments through third parties, investment analysts say.

But the bulk of this year's announced investments in manufacturing, totalling 119 so far, down from 200 in the first nine months of 1974, came primarily from the same countries that have historically provided most of the foreign capital in the United States.

The most important foreign investments in the United States today, for example, include British Petroleum's 25-per-cent stake in Standard Oil Co. of Ohio, which is scheduled to increase to 54 per cent, and the British and Dutch-owned Shell Oil Co.

Most of this year's investment was in California, Texas, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the Conference Board said. About one-third was in the chemical industry, largely, according to Mr. Bauer, because some West German chemical producers "contend that it's now cheaper to produce in the United States than in Germany."

Japanese investment has also increased rapidly in the last two years, partly because of favorable exchange rates and because energy supplies and physical space for construction are extremely limited in Japan.

Details on foreign investment in the United States in 1974 released recently by Chase Manhattan Bank also disclosed that direct investment by OPEC members was "negligible."

One-third of the $3.5-billion rise in foreigners' direct investments to a total of $21.7 billion was accounted for by Canada and Britain, with other European nations and Japan providing the rest.

Moscow—New Mecca for Business

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, Oct. 27 (NYT).—In some quarters of Moscow, American businessmen have become nearly as plentiful as portraits of Lenin.

Riding the crest of rising East-West trade, they come for long stays and they come often, setting up shop in the major tourist hotels near Red Square and in some cases bringing wives and children and settling into permanent offices. At the moment, 19 American corporations, including three major banks, have full-time executives living in Moscow.

In these offices, the word "tough" is probably the one most commonly used to describe the Russian negotiators. "They're better negotiators than their Western counterparts—they're more persistent," one American observed.

"They're smart, shrewd businessmen," said another. "They know exactly what they want—and if you don't, they're going to take you to the cleaners. They've really done their homework on you and your competitors. They know you very well."

As the only buyer in Moscow, the government has been known to pit Western corporations against each other in the fiercest sort of price-haggling, using its monopoly position to orchestrate a flurry of bids and counterbids.

Negotiations with the Russians, usually across a conference table and never on a golf course, seem to take at least two or three times longer than in the West, according to businessmen.

One source of inertia is the bureaucratic structure, which does not seem to delegate authority easily. The tough, skillful Soviet negotiators are usually neither the men who will decide what to buy nor the men who will ultimately oversee the use of the product. Rather, they are officials of one of the government's more than 50 foreign trade organizations, the agencies that do foreign buying and selling on behalf of the factories, collective farms and government ministries.

In 1974, the Soviet Union bought $611.89 million worth of American products, and in the first five months of 1975 $445.76 million worth. The United States bought Soviet goods valued at $349.52 million and $113.53 million in the respective periods.

Aside from grain, much of the Soviet buying involves sophisticated computers, machinery and manufacturing equipment.

But through all the frenetic activity runs a certain sense of helplessness among some businessmen in the face of competition from Japanese and Western European companies that have been here longer and have access to low-interest financing from their governments.

The American trade act passed last December made freer emigration from the Soviet Union a prerequisite for granting Moscow most-favored-nation status, meaning lower tariffs on imports. In turn, this was a prerequisite for increasing credits from the Export-Import Bank.

Without the credits, which usually amount to 45 per cent of the purchase price, American companies say they cannot win against their foreign competition, although some U.S. corporations are avoiding the problem by conducting business through European subsidiaries, which get the financing.

Some executives, however, despite these legal handicaps, are convinced that the Soviet hunger for American technology—which is what they are really buying—guarantees an expanding market for some time.

Investors Await N.Y.C. Action

Stocks Drift Lower in Slow Trade

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (IHT).—With Wall Street apparently awaiting fresh developments in New York City's bid to obtain federal aid, the stock market today backed off slowly in quiet trading.

The Senate Banking Committee is scheduled to resume hearings tomorrow on the question of financial assistance for the city, which two weeks ago barely avoided default on its short-term debts.

"The city's problems appear to be uppermost on investors' minds, and until the situation is clarified the stock market is not likely to move very far in either direction," said Harry Laubscher, analyst of Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 2.04 points to 838.48 and declining issues outran gainers by about 690 to 630.

Volume totaled 13.1 million shares compared with 18.12 million on Friday.

Brokers said that apprehension about the city's problem overcame interest in a spreading prime rate cut by banks to 7 3/4 per cent from 8 per cent and the outlook for another possible cut this week.

Citicorp fell 1 1/8 to 28 1/4, while J.P. Morgan surrendered 1 1/4 to 49 3/4. The banking industry received some bearish comment on earnings in a published report.

Norfolk & Western Railway, which came in with sharply lower quarterly profits, lost 1 1/8 to 66.

Singer gave up 1 1/2 to 10 3/8.

It reported a loss for the quarter last Friday and omitted the dividend.

Phillips Petroleum dropped 1 1/2 to 54 after reporting lower earnings. Exxon, another soft spot in the oil group, slipped 1 1/4 to 88 7/8.

Copper Range tumbled 4 3/8 to 17 7/8. Copper Range said a U.S. district court has permanently enjoined it and Amax from completing a proposed merger.

Amax's stock rose 3/4 to 48 3/4. Combustion Engineering fell 2 1/8 to 35 7/8, but Amsted Industries gained a point to 59 3/4. Amsted came in with a per-share operating net for the year more than twice that of last year.

Automotive issues were fractionally mixed. Car makers were expected to begin releasing third quarter earnings statements tomorrow.

U.S. Steel dropped 1 to 63 1/8, but Du Pont gained 1 1/2 to 120 1/4.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.02 to 88.09 with the average price per share up one cent.

The most active issue was Champion Home Builders, closing at 3 1/2, up 1/8, on volume of 163,000 shares.

Also active were Syntex, 32 1/2 unchanged, International Banknote, 1 1/4 unchanged, Permaneer 1 1/8, down 1/8 and Dome Petroleum 32, down 1/4.

In Chicago soybean futures prices declined the limit of 20 cents a bushel on the Board of Trade.

Soybeans were down 20 cents a bushel, meal about $4 a ton, oil nearly 1 cent a pound, wheat 12 1/2 cents, corn more than 6 and oats 3 1/2.

N.Y. Stock List Is 3 p.m. Price

The ending of Daylight Saving Time in the United States makes it impossible for the IHT to supply closing New York stock prices, because of deadline demands for air and rail distribution of the paper. The IHT will, however, provide stock quotations as of 3 p.m. in New York. In addition, the stock market story will cover the closing of the market.

Company Reports

Allegheny Ludlum

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	164.50	253.86
Profits	4.65	13.61
Per Share	0.65	2.53
Share Dil	0.65	1.97
Nine Months		
Revenue	589.94	734.34
Profits	21.35	38.00
Per Share	3.51	6.99
Share Dil	3.10	5.50

American Stores

Thirteen weeks		
Revenue	764.00	669.38
Profits	7.11	3.71
Per Share	1.36	0.71
Twenty six Weeks		
Revenue	1,508.10	1,315.26
Profits	13.86	7.28
Per Share	2.65	1.39

FMC Corp.

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	545.8	533.9
Profits	23.50	17.0
Per Share	0.70	0.50
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,706.4	1,550.3
Profits	83.40	63.70
Per Share	2.50	1.89

1974 net restated for LIFO change.

Holidays Inns

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	255.0	348.9
Profits	17.23	15.87
Per Share	0.56	0.51
Nine Months		
Revenue	696.1	674.4
Profits	33.98	26.79
Per Share	1.11	0.87

Phillips Petroleum

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	1,315.00	1,332.00
Profits	72.30	112.90
Per Share	0.95	1.49
Nine Months		
Revenue	3,830.0	3,803.0
Profits	238.16	317.59
Per Share	3.13	4.19

Shell Oil

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	2,292.0	2,255.60
Profits	159.80	216.0
Per Share	2.36	3.21
Nine Months		
Revenue	6,601.20	6,327.0
Profits	382.30	462.30
Per Share	6.66	6.87

United Brands

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	566.1	470.8
Profits	4.09 loss	47.16
Per Share	0.33 loss	4.43
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,600.0	1,500.0
Profits	7.41 loss	40.17
Per Share	0.54 loss	3.88

United States Gypsum

First Quarter	1975	1974*
Revenue	216.5	231.6
Profits	8.86	10.88
Per Share	0.48	0.60
Nine Months		
Revenue	603.5	656.7
Profits	21.24	33.57
Per Share	1.14	1.88

*1974 figures restated to reflect change to LIFO accounting system.

United Telecommunications

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	239.91	242.32
Profits	22.96	19.19
Per Share	0.43	0.37
Nine Months		
Revenue	712.72	619.58
Profits	86.33	79.97
Per Share	1.61	1.56

Upjohn

Third Quarter	1975	1974*
Revenue	211.0	186.44
Profits	15.09	16.37
Per Share	0.51	0.56
Nine Months		
Revenue	664.28	594.86
Profits	53.45	58.75
Per Share	1.81	1.99

*1974 figures restated to reflect change to LIFO accounting system.

Domestic Production to Continue to Fall

U.S. Demand for Oil to Rise 4.1% in 1976

HOUSTON, Oct. 27 (AP-DJ).—U.S. petroleum demand is expected to average 17.2 million barrels a day next year, up 4.1 per cent from 1975, and domestic petroleum output will again be down.

This was reported today by the supply and demand committee of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, which is holding its annual meeting here.

The report said the expected increase in 1976 petroleum consumption of about 700,000 barrels nevertheless will be about 100,000 barrels a day below the record rise set in 1973. The forecast assumes economic recovery, normal weather and no constraints of petroleum imports.

Domestic petroleum demand this year is estimated to be down about 0.6 per cent following a 3.9-per-cent increase in 1974.

The report said several countervailing forces will affect overall petroleum demand next year: Moderate economic recovery and decreased availability of natural gas will stimulate oil demand, while energy conservation and greater use of coal and nuclear power will temper growth in oil consumption.

Domestic petroleum supply is expected to average 8.1 million barrels a day next year, down 224,000 barrels a day from 1975. However, the report noted that next year's decline is less than this year's drop of 400,000 barrels a day and the decline of 448,000 barrels a day in 1974.

Natural-gas-liquids production is projected to average 1.6 million barrels daily, down 45,000 barrels a day. The report confirmed that natural-gas production is continuing to decline this year and is projected to drop again next year, although it did not give figures.

The report said that as a result of the projected decline in oil production, 7.1 million barrels a day of imports—an increase of 919,000 barrels a day from this year—will be required. It projected that the increase in oil imports next year will be in the form of crude oil to fill the void in declining domestic crude production and to meet higher refinery requirements.

The report concluded that the supply-demand forecast points up the difficulty of reducing dependence on imports in the short-term. It said oil imports still will average 41 per cent of total oil supply next year.

Developed States Cut Imports

GENEVA, Oct. 27 (AP-DJ).—Industrialized countries' oil imports declined for the first time since 1958 and world petroleum consumption was down for the first time since World War II last year, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) said today.

The annual GATT trade report said global petroleum consumption dropped 1 per cent because of the combined effect of higher prices, reduced economic activity in industrialized nations, falling demand for energy, and an exceptionally mild winter in the northern hemisphere.

The decline, GATT said, interrupted a long-term consumption growth rate of nearly 8 per cent a year during the decade ending 1973, when petroleum-exporting countries quadrupled the price.

The sharp increase of all commodity prices, including oil, more than doubled the value of exports by developing countries—to $233 billion in 1974—while their export volume increased only 5 per cent, half the annual growth rate in 1972 and 1973.

U.S. Bank Earnings Affected By Big Loan-Loss Provisions

By Jack Egan

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (WP).—At a time when the U.S. economy is recovering from the recent steep recession, banks are only beginning to take writeoffs on a number of large loans that turned sour during the country's economic dip.

Bank analysts believe that the loan-loss problem may take many months, and even years, to unwind, adversely affecting bank earnings at least through 1976 and maybe longer.

The precarious position of many Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), W.T. Grants' bankruptcy and impending losses in municipal bond portfolios should New York City default are merely the most immediate problems confronting the banks.

There are also large loans outstanding to troubled airlines and tanker firms. And news of Zaire's default on some interest payments raises the prospect of further difficulty in the international area, with billions of dollars in loans extended to developing and developed countries to finance balance-of-payments deficits.

Provisions for Losses

Although the major banks have been making large provisions for loan losses throughout 1975, these had to be beefed up even more substantially in the third quarter, putting a significant dent into many banks' earnings.

Even so, actual write-offs in the third quarter began to outpace the funds being put into the loss reserves. Some analysts feel that the banks have not yet made adequate provisions for the large losses still to come, particularly in the REIT area, where banks have lent more than $11 billion and so far taken only minimal write-offs.

George Salem, bank-stock analyst for Drexel Burnham & Co., in a highly controversial study of the REIT situation, last month predicted that banks will end up with actual REIT loan losses of $1.8 billion, much of it concentrated in the largest New York and Chicago banks, which have been most active in this type of lending.

Salomon Brothers bank analyst Thomas Hanley challenged Mr. Salem's conclusion but still came up with potential losses of about $600 million for the banks.

Banking industry earnings in the third quarter appear to have dipped about 5 per cent from the same quarter last year, according to a preliminary tabulation by M. A. Schapiro & Co., a securities firm specializing in bank stocks. This compares with a 16 per cent spurt in the first half of 1975.

N.Y.C. Default Effect

ATLANTA, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—Controller of the Currency James Smith said today that if New York City defaults, nine small banks, with combined resources of $850 million, would probably be declared insolvent.

In a recent study carried out by the controller's office it was found that 53 banks had 40 per cent or more of their investment accounts in city securities.

Mr. Smith said in the event of a default, another 18 would require long-term capital assistance from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC) and the rest would need short-term help from the Federal Reserve.

Mr. Smith was speaking at a symposium here.

Machine Tool Industry in U.S. Continues Run on Inventories

By Gene Smith

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (NYT).—The machine-tool industry continued to work off its inventories through September, according to figures released over the weekend by the National Machine Tool Builders' Association.

The trade association placed the industry's backlog at Sept. 30 at $1.54 billion, down about $100 million from the end-of-August level and almost $1 billion lower than the $2.5 billion backlog reported at the end of 1974.

Net new orders for machine tools showed a mixed pattern in September, with domestic orders of $103.6 million running 24.1 per cent higher than in August and foreign orders at $8.5 million, down 56 per cent. As a result, total orders at $112.1 million trailed the August level by 9.1 per cent.

However, when compared with September, 1974 levels, domestic orders were off 36.3 per cent, foreign orders down 72.6 per cent and the total off 43.1.

As a result, domestic orders for the first nine months, at $702.6 million, fell 62.4 per cent behind the year-ago level, while foreign orders, at $147.5 million, were 51.5 per cent lower, and total orders at $850.1 million were 60.9 per cent lower than in the first quarter of 1974.

The shipment picture was the opposite. Domestic shipments, valued at $176.8 million in September, ran 21.8 per cent higher than in August and foreign shipments at $33.4 million were 17.2 per cent higher. Total shipments, valued at $210.2 million in September, were 21 per cent higher than in August.

Domestic shipments ran 5.3 per cent higher than in September, 1974, foreign shipments were up 16.8 per cent and total shipments were 7 per cent above September 1974 levels.

Domestic shipments for the first nine months, at $1.5 billion, were 23.7 per cent ahead of the like 1974 period, while foreign shipments at $311 million were 67.7 per cent higher. The total for the period, at $1.86 billion, was 29.3 per cent higher than in the like 1974 period.

Swiss to Maintain Secrecy of Banks

BERN, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—Despite criticism from abroad, Swiss bankers have no intention of easing their policy of strict secrecy about their clients' affairs.

There has been speculation in recent months that Switzerland would dispense with, or at least modify, some aspects of its banking secrecy, said by its critics to encourage the flow of "hot money" into the country.

"I just cannot understand what the fuss is about, and anyway there is no question of banking secrecy being lifted," Swiss Finance Minister Georges-André Chevallez said in an interview.

East African States Devalue 14 Per Cent

NAIROBI, Oct. 27 (AP).—Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda devalued their currencies by about 14 per cent against major world currencies Saturday and announced that their shillings will no longer be pegged to the dollar in international exchanges.

Simultaneous announcements by the three members of the East African Economic Community said their currencies will be pegged, beginning today, at 9.66 to the special drawing right.

Aliens' Sale of Bonds In Japan Tops Buying

TOKYO, Oct. 27 (AP-DJ).—Foreign investors' sales of Japanese bonds and debentures in September exceeded their purchases for the first time in 16 months, the Finance Ministry said today.

It listed foreign investors' sales as $148.8 million and their purchases as $73.2 million leaving a net sold position of $75.6 million.

VW Planning To Employ Bigger Staff

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, Oct. 27 (AP-DJ).—Volkswagen plans to add some 1,500 production workers to its Audi-NSU plant staff in Ingolstadt early next year, a spokesman said today.

Earlier this month, the car maker announced it would hire 2,300 new workers at its Wolfsburg plant and would begin immediately replacing workers who leave the Wolfsburg and Emden plants through attrition.

The hirings, which are subject to approval by employees' works councils, mark a partial turnaround from the company's policy, announced last April 4, of reducing staff. At that time, VW said it planned to cut payrolls at its domestic plants and at a Brussels facility to 115,000 at the end of 1976 from 140,000 two years earlier.

The spokesman said today that the hirings now planned are necessitated by a changed market situation, a rise in the dollar against the deutsche mark and a faster-than-expected reduction in staff following announcement of the April 4 plan. He said that employment at domestic plants now stands only about 3,500 workers above the April 4 target.

"We are still reducing the number of administrative workers, but we are short of production workers," the spokesman said. He added that in light of the current situation it is possible that employment never will be run down to the 115,000 target.

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or telephone personally to: Mr. FINET, at PARIS 261-51-07.

Interviews will be held in LONDON.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

October 28, 1975

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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Oct. 27

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
42¼	32⅝	AbbtLab .80	17	93	39⅜	38¾	39¼	— ¾
47¾	33¼	ACF In 2.60	8	51	39½	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅜
10⅝	7	AcmeClv .50	5	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
11	7⅜	AdmEx .77e		35	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
6¼	2½	Adms Millis		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	3½	Addressog	13	107	8¼	8	8⅛	
10	7½	AdvInv .24e		18	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	17¼	AetnaLf 1.08	12	327	23	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅝
43⅝	31	AetnaLf pf 2		2	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
12	6⅝	Ahmans .20	6	120	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
79⅝	44⅝	AirPrd .20b	17	53	67¼	66⅞	66⅞	— ⅜
13⅝	4⅝	AirbnFrt .50	9	40	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
23⅝	10½	Aircoinc 1	5	22	18⅛	17⅞	18	
3⅝	1	AJ Industris	5	24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	10½	Alcona 1.20		26	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ 1
14⅞	7⅝	Ala Gas 1.28	7	4	14⅛	14	14⅛	
94½	78	AlaP pf9.44		z300	90	90	90	+ 1
84½	69½	AlaP pf8.28		z300	76½	76	76½	— ½
17⅝	9	Alaska Intrs	7	11	13	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
19⅝	13	AlbanyIn .60	8	3	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅜
8⅝	4⅝	AlbertoC .36	16	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
33¼	12¼	Alberton .40	11	17	23	23	23	
26⅝	18⅝	AlcanAlu .80	12	322	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
14½	7½	AlcoStd .56	5	35	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ½
22	15¼	AlconLb .24	23	16	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
7⅝	2½	Alextrs .16e	7	34	6½	6¼	6½	
4⅝	1⅝	AllenMt .48e		16	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	6⅝	AllegCp .45e	6	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
26⅝	20⅝	AllgLud 1.20	3	14	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
36⅝	31⅝	AllgLud pf 3		3	34	34	34	
18⅝	12⅞	AllgPw 1.52	8	43	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	
11⅞	4⅛	AllenGrp .40	14	17	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	8	51	33⅝	33	33	— ⅜
15⅜	10⅝	AlldProd 1	5	17	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
46⅝	15⅝	AlldStr 1.60	9	159	46⅛	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		17	2⅛	2½	2⅛	
13⅝	6⅝	AllisChal .26	6	45	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
8	5½	AllrtAut .56	7	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
12¼	6⅝	AlphaPl .36p	8	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
50¾	27⅝	Alcoa 1.34	14	129	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	
46⅝	26⅝	AmalgSug 3	2	5	34⅝	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
56¼	28⅝	Amax 1.75	11	350	48⅝	48	48⅝	+ ⅞
135½	77	Amax pf5.25		12	118	117½	118	+ 2¼
15	6	AMBAC .60	7	17	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅜
5⅝	3	Amcord .28	5	23	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
18⅝	13¼	Amerco 1.28	6	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	15⅛	A Hess .30b	4	233	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
57⅝	42	A Hes pf3.50		29	46⅝	45⅝	46⅛	+ ½
22	7⅝	AAirFlt .48	10	19	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Am Airfin		213	7⅛	7	7⅛	
14⅝	3⅛	A Baker .40	30	18	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
43⅝	30½	A Brnds 2.68	7	121	36	35½	35½	— ⅛
27⅝	13⅝	AmBdcst .80	12	21	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	5	AmBldM .36	8	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
34½	28	A Can 2.20a	7	59	29⅝	29	29⅛	— ⅛
23¼	18⅝	A Can pf1.75		4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—
3⅝	1	AmCen Mtg		25	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	13⅝	A Chain 1.20	6	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
30⅞	20⅝	A Cyan 1.50	8	189	25	24⅝	24⅝	
13	6⅛	AmDist .12e		6	7⅝	7½	7½	
29½	16½	ADistTel .56	11	72	22¾	22	22¼	+ ⅛
21	14⅝	AmElPw 2	10	297	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
12⅛	3⅛	AFamily .28	6	42	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
6	2⅝	AmFin .10p		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
24⅝	20⅝	AGIBd 1.96a		20	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	AGenCv 1.32		x12	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9	A Gnins .60	6	41	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
22½	17⅝	A Gin pf1.80		22	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
16½	8⅛	AmHoist .70		7	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
43¼	27⅛	A Home .92	23	476	35⅛	35¼	35⅛	
38½	25⅝	AmHosp .30	25	86	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
5	1⅝	Am Invest		9	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
7¼	3½	A Medici .12	7	23	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
7¼	1⅛	A Medicorp	5	15	6	5⅝	6	
7¼	3⅝	Am Motors		389	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	29⅝	ANatG 2.54b	7	25	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Am Seating	5	17	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
15⅝	5⅝	AmShip .68b		18	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ½
16½	8⅛	AmStand .30	6	30	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
55	41⅝	A Std pf4.75		1	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6	AmStarll .30	11	58	7½	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛
30	24⅝	AmStrs 1.60	7	12	29⅛	29¼	29⅝	
52	44⅝	AmT&T 3.40	10	734	49⅝	48⅝	49	— ⅛
56⅝	49	AmT&T pf 4		23	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
46⅝	40½	ATT pfB3.74		9	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
45	39¼	ATT pfA3.64		18	43½	43⅛	43½	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	AmesD .10e	5	8	3⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	14⅝	Ametek 1	8	30	20⅝	20	20⅛	
22	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	10	138	16⅝	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
22	14⅛	Amfac Inc 1	4	7	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
40⅝	23¼	AMP Inc .37	33	79	27⅝	27	27	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Ampco .40a	3	13	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
7⅝	2⅝	Ampex Corp	13	81	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅝	1⅛	Amrep Corp		14	2	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
38⅛	25½	Amstar 2.40	4	29	35⅛	34⅝	35	— ⅛
70⅛	35¼	Amsted 3.40	5	26	59⅝	58½	59⅝	+ ⅞
8¼	5⅝	Amtel .32	4	11	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	13⅛	Anacond .60		W3	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
24½	14	AnchrH 1.20	9	4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
37	20¼	AndCly 1.20	8	23	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
8½	4½	Angelica .12	8	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
22⅛	10⅝	AnsulCo .53t	3	103	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ½
15	9¼	Apache .50	9	16	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
23	9½	ApcoOil .49t	10	6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
4½	11-16	Apeco Corp		30	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
13	9¼	APL Cp .60	5	20	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
73	63	ApPw pf7.40		z130	68	67	68	+ 3
4	1⅛	Appild Mag		1	3	3	3	— ⅛
56⅝	38	ARA Sv 1.06	13	22	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅜
11⅝	6⅝	ArcataN .36	5	29	8¼	8	8¼	
41¼	16½	ArchrD .25b	17	114	40½	39⅝	40¼	
4½	1⅝	Arctic Entr		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅛	2¼	Arlstar		38	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
16⅝	11⅝	ArizPSv 1.36	7	142	15½	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
8¼	4⅝	ArkBest .35r		5	7⅝	7½	7½	
29⅝	20⅝	ArkLGs 1.70	7	23	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	Arlen RltyD		9	2⅝	2¼	2⅛	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	Armada Cp	9	18	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
34	22	Armco 1.60a	6	69	27½	27⅛	27⅛	
30¼	23⅝	Arm pf 2.10		5	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
53	43½	Armr pf4.75		z130	45½	45	45	— ½
28	17¼	ArmstCk .80	28	38	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10½	Armst Rub	12	4	13⅝	13¼	13⅛	— ⅛
14	10½	AroCorp 1	6	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
8½	5⅝	Arvin .22t	19	63	8½	8	8⅛	
47⅝	29	ASA Ltd .80		50	34⅝	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
19¼	13¼	Asarco .60	6	172	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	16⅛	AshlOil 1.50	4	117	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
34	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	12	32	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	17⅝	AsdSpg 1.40	6	6	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
10¼	5⅝	Athlone .40	3	x15	7½	7¼	7½	
5⅝	1⅝	Atico 1.50e			1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19¼	12⅝	AtlCyEl 1.54	7	12	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
110	75½	AtlRich 2.50	15	260	98⅝	97	97	— 1⅝
51	43	AtlRc pf3.75		z100	45	45	45	+ 1
73¼	52	AtlRc pf2.80		74	65½	64⅝	65	— ⅝
5⅝	1⅛	Atlas Corp	25	99	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅛	3⅝	ATO Inc .20	5	91	7½	7	7	— ⅛
65	27⅝	AutDala .40	26	8	59⅝	59	59	+ ⅛
6	1⅝	Autmin .85e	6	40	4½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Avco Corp		70	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1⅝	⅝	Avco Cp wt		38	13-16	13-16	13-16	
26½	9⅝	AvcoCp pf		31	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	19	AveryRd .30	32	12	35⅛	35⅛	35½	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Avis Inc	9	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Avnetinc .40	4	29	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
51⅛	27⅝	AvonPd 1.48	19	538	48⅝	48½	48⅝	— 1
24¼	13⅝	AztecOG .20	20	6	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	
B								
27⅝	18⅛	BabckW .80	4	44	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
7⅝	3	Bache .36e	4	43	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	4½	Bakerin .20	8	85	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
58⅝	32	BakerOil .42	18	34	52⅝	51⅝	52⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅛	BaldDH .60	5	7	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
20⅛	11⅝	Ball Cp .70	6	20	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
15⅝	9½	BallyMf .02a	6	16	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	15½	BaltGE 1.96	7	74	21⅛	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
54	45⅝	Balt pfB4.50		z10	50½	50½	50½	— ⅛
18⅝	11½	BanCal 1.34	9	6	15½	15⅛	15½	
41¼	24⅝	Bandag Inc	19	107	27½	27	27¼	+ 1⅛
6	2⅝	Bangr Punt		9	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
34	24⅝	BkofNY 2.20	4	38	27⅛	26½	26½	— 1⅛
18⅝	9⅛	Bk of Va .88	5	9	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
42	28⅝	BankTr 3	4	107	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
25½	23⅝	BnkT pf2.50		30	25⅛	24⅝	25	— ⅛
30⅛	18⅛	BarbOil 1.60		13	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ 1⅛
18⅝	10⅝	BardCR 2.0	13	58	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
11⅝	6⅝	Basicinc .60	3	12	8	8	8	
31⅝	14½	BatesMf .80	3	43	27½	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅛
39½	21⅝	BauschL .60	14	66	38⅝	30⅛	30½	— ⅛
57⅝	31⅝	BaxtLab .19	30	116	41⅝	41¼	41½	+ ⅛
18	14½	BaySIG 1.80	5	19	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	BaykClg 2.4	22	2	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	14⅛	Bearing .40	8	25	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	14½	BeatFds .76	33	161	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
39½	17⅝	Beckmn .50	14	5	36⅝	35⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	28	BectDick .48	20	162	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	BeechA .75b	6	10	12	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
31	13½	Beker .28	3	142	16	14⅝	14⅝	
22	11⅛	BelcoP .05e	3	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
17	12⅝	Belden 1.20	8	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	BeldHe .30b	10	3	7	7	7	
22⅝	10⅛	Bell How .84	8	35	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
18	12⅝	BemisCo 1b	6	14	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
45⅛	21⅝	Bendix 2	9	45	45	43⅝	43⅝	— 1⅛
67⅝	36	Bendix pf 3		5	66⅛	66	66	— ⅛
31⅛	14⅛	BenfiCp 1.26	4	93	18⅛	18⅛	18	— ⅛
52	37½	Benef pf4.50		z10	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
39⅝	38	Benef pf4.30		5	47⅝	47	47	— ⅛
27½	21½	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z110	25	25	25	+ ⅛
7⅝	1⅛	BentStd Mtg		14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	BergtB .97e	6	88	2	1⅝	1⅝	
5	2⅛	Berkey Pho		12	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	
13⅝	2⅝	Best Prod	18	102	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
40¼	24⅝	BethStl 2a	4	215	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
63	35⅝	BigThre .48	21	9	61	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	28⅝	BlackDr .40	29	49	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
4½	3⅝	BlairJhn .32	164	21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16	10⅛	BlissLau 1b	5	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
16½	10⅝	BlockHR .60	10	249	14⅛	15⅝	16	— ⅛
34⅝	18⅝	BlueBell .88	18	112	35	34	34⅝	+ 1⅛
4	1⅛	Bobbie Brks		14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
31⅝	15½	Boeing .80	8	104	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	10⅛	BoiseCas .65	10	91	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
26⅝	20½	Borden 1.30	9	81	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅝	BorWar 1.35	10	29	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	Bormans	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	16⅝	BosEd 2.44	8	39	22⅝	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
10⅝	9⅝	BosE pf1.17		66	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
8⅛	5	BranIff .20e	6	83	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝	
50⅛	36½	BriggsS 1.40	10	18	47⅛	47⅛	47½	— ⅛
69⅛	45⅝	BristMy 1.50	16	171	68⅝	66½	68⅝	+ ⅛
46	33	BristM p 2		6	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	4½	BritPet .39e	5	44	12	12	12	— ⅛
26½	12⅝	Brkwy Gls 1	7	20	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
17	11⅝	BklyUG 1.72	7	31	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	9⅛	Brown Co	3	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	BwnGp 1.20	11	176	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	BwnShrp .20	10	13	5⅝	5⅝	5	+ ⅛
9⅝	5	BrwnFer .28	18	58	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	9	Brunswk .40	9	194	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
16	9⅛	BrushW .40	8	14	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
7	1⅝	BT Mtg .90e		22	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
51⅛	28	BucyErie 1	15	48	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	7½	BuddCo .60	8	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4⅛	2⅝	Budget Ind		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	BulovaW .20	75	79	6	6	6	— ⅛
22½	18⅝	BunkHll 1.86		x6	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	BunkrR .20p		68	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅝	9⅝	Bunkr pf1.50		6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
29¼	14⅝	Burlind 1.20	19	x59	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
40⅝	28⅝	BurlNo .80a	12	120	33	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	6½	BurlNo pf.55		6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
32	11⅝	Burndy .82	9	10	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
110⅝	67⅝	Burrghs .60	22	330	86⅛	85⅝	85⅝	
C								
5⅝	2⅝	CabCab For		10	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	15⅛	Cabot Cp .92		7	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Cadence Ind		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
6¼	2⅝	Caesars Wrl	5	35	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Cal Financl	96	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16¼	13⅝	CalP Ut 1.32	7	5	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
18¼	7⅛	Callahn .30r	12	31	14	10⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
36⅛	19⅛	CamRL .60a	13	144	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
34	27⅝	CamSp 1.24	12	33	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+ ⅜
17⅛	12⅛	CdnPac .84e	6	27	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
12⅝	7⅝	CanalR 1.10	2	3	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	22	CapCit Com	14	16	41⅝	41½	41⅝	+ ½
28⅝	19	Cap Hold .34	14	20	27⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—
3⅝	⅝	Capit Mtg		3	⅞	13-16	⅞	
47⅝	29⅝	Carbor 1.70	6	10	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	Carling OKe		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
14⅝	9⅝	Carlisle .88	8	14	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
66	53⅝	CaroC&Oh 5		z120	54	53⅝	53⅝	—
18⅝	11	CaroPw 1.60	7	129	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
26½	24½	CarP pf2.67		16	25	25⅛	25⅛	—
25⅛	15⅝	CarTec 1.60	4	10	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
13½	6⅝	CarrCp .52	22	24	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
13¼	10	CarrGs .90a		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—
25	13¼	Cart Hwl .80	18	146	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
42½	24⅛	CartHw pf 2		4	37⅝	37	37⅝	+ ⅛
10½	6⅛	CartWall .40	8	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	CascNGs .72	8	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
17½	13¼	CastlCk .80b	5	16	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
75⅝	48	CaterpTra 2	11	145	72⅛	71⅝	72⅛	+ ⅛
54	28⅝	CBS 1.46	12	84	50⅝	49⅛	49⅛	— 1
2⅝	⅛	CCI Corp		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16½	11⅛	Ceco Cp 1.16	4	8	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
45⅛	25⅝	Celanse 2.80	23	107	44⅝	44	44⅝	
51¼	41	Celn pfA4.50		1	48⅛	48½	48½	
11½	5	Centex .12	26	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	12½	CenHud 1.72	7	6	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	CenIlll 1.60	9	12	17	16⅛	16⅝	—
48	42⅝	CnILt pf4.50		z180	47	47	47	+ ⅛
29½	25¼	CnILt pf2.87		z300	27½	27½	27½	
13⅝	9⅝	CenIlPS 1.20	8	34	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	14¼	CenLaE 1.28	8	x23	19⅝	19	19	+ ⅛
15	10⅛	CeMPw 1.24	10	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
18⅛	13⅛	CenSoW 1.16	10	x3253	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
16	10	CenSoya .60	13	262	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	16½	CenTel 1.20	9	32	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
25	6½	Centrn Data	12	60	19	18⅝	18⅝	
17½	11⅛	Cerro 1.20		19	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
13½	6⅛	Cert-teed .60	16	21	12⅛	11⅝	12	
20¼	11⅝	CessnaAir 1	7	21	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
18¼	10½	Champlnt 1	8	32	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
62	46	Chml pf5.50		z100	54⅛	54	54	— ⅛
19⅛	12⅝	Chml pf1.20		12	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
14	9	ChamSp .60	9	519	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	
6½	4⅛	CharCo .02h	4	102	5⅝	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
27⅛	18⅝	Chartr NY 2	4	42	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅝	ChaseFd .60		6	7	6⅝	7	
38⅝	24⅝	ChaseM 2.20	4	364	26⅛	25⅝	26	— ⅛
8⅝	2	ChasT 1.73e		25	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
7½	5⅝	Chelsea .40	21	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
45⅛	22⅛	Chemln 1.10	4	146	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
43⅝	28⅝	ChmNY 2.88	4	117	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
39	28	CheVa 1.80a	4	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	—
67	37¼	Chesbg 1.36	21	71	61½	60⅛	61¼	+ ⅛
37⅛	26	Chessie 2.10	10	48	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	— ½
76⅛	10⅛	ChiEasll .65	6	18	16	16⅝	16	
11⅛	4	ChiMlw Cp		7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15	9	Chi Milw pf		1	9	9	9	
31½	23⅝	ChPneuT 2	8	34	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	ChrFull .19t		57	4	4	4	
6⅛	2⅛	Chris Craft		124	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
13	8⅛	Chromal .70	5	25	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅝	Chrysler		472	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—
2⅝	½	Chrysler wt		12	13-16	¾	13-16	+ 1-16
3⅛	15-16	CI Mtg Gp		26	15-16	15-16	15-16	
4⅝	2½	CIRIt Inv		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
21⅛	18⅛	CinBell 1.60	7	3	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
18½	14⅛	CinnGE 1.64	9	23	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
104⅛	94½	CinG pf9.30		z100	99½	99	99½	+ 1
103½	95⅛	CinG pf9.28		z100	97½	97	97	— 1½
84	75	CinG pf7.44		z10	77	77	77	
25½	16⅛	CinMila 1.40	7	8	20½	20¼	20¼	
37½	27	CIT Fin 2.20	7	18	30	29⅝	29⅛	— ⅛
39	24⅝	Citicorp .88	10	808	29½	28	28	— 1⅝
50½	36¼	CitiesSv 2.40	8	71	44	43½	43⅝	
6	1⅛	CitzSR 1.17e		30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Citzns Mtg		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	Citylnvst .46	10	501	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	7-16	City Inv wt		15	10-16	10-16	10-16	
19½	11⅛	CityIn pf B2		6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	22⅛	ClarkE 1.60	7	22	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
14½	7⅛	ClarkOil .50		9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7	2⅝	CLC Am .24	6	41	5⅛	5	5⅛	
103½	66⅛	ClvClf 2.60a	9	6	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	23⅝	ClvElll 2.48	7	25	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
115⅛	106⅛	ClevEL pf 12		z80	112½	112½	112½	+ 1
81	68⅛	ClEl pf7.40		z10	76	76	76	+ 1
10⅝	6⅛	ClorxCo .32	12	79	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
8	3⅛	CluetPea .30		39	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
11⅝	7⅝	CluetP pf 1		4	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅛	CMlInv Cp		11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	CNA Finl		48	5⅝	5½	5½	
13⅛	6⅛	CNA pfA1.10		37	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	
12	9½	CNA I 1.08a		x2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	½	CNA Larw		5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
31⅝	4	CNAL pf2.10		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅛	CoastSt Gas	4	218	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	15⅝	CstSG pf1.83		28	18⅝	18½	18½	
17½	11½	CstSG pf1.19		4	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
93¼	53⅛	CocaCol 2.30	23	169	84⅛	80½	83⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	CocaBtlg .40	14	60	7	6⅝	6⅝	
14	8⅝	ColdwBk .36	12	115	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Coleco Ind		90	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	22	ColgPal .76	16	472	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
51½	43	ColgP pf3.50		z30	46	46	46	— 1½
11⅝	4⅛	CollinAik .40	28	109	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅝
9⅝	2⅝	CollinAlk .56	26	9	5⅛	5	5⅛	
41⅝	24⅝	ColPenn .40	13	37	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+ ½
22⅝	18⅝	ColonlSt 1.25	6	25	22	21⅝	21⅝	
35⅝	22⅝	Collind 2	3	41	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ½
54⅝	41⅛	Colt pf4.25		3	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
28⅛	22	ColGas 2.06	7	39	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
56⅛	49⅝	ColGs pf5.48		7	54⅛	54	54⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	2⅝	Colum Pict	8	73	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	18⅛	ColuSOh 2	6	76	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
3	⅝	Combel Mtg		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16⅝	5	Combd Com	6	12	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
37⅝	25⅝	CombE 1.90	16	326	38	35⅝	36	— 2
29⅝	22⅝	ComwE 2.30	10	186	29⅝	28⅝	29	
79	70	ComE pf8.38		1	75	75	75	+ 1
30⅛	25⅝	ComE pf2.87		72	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	18	ComE pf 2		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	17⅝	ComE pf1.90		18	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
19⅝	16⅝	ComE pf1.42		6	19½	19½	19½	
12⅝	5⅛	ComwO .22t		27	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
22	18⅛	ComO pf1.72		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—
27⅝	9⅛	Compugrp	8	27	23⅝	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	1⅛	Comput Sci	12	37	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
46⅝	28⅝	Comsat 1	7	67	35⅛	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	ConAgra	8	14	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	15⅝	ConeM 1.20e	6	714	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	4½	Congolm .40	23	23	18⅝	17	17	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	ConnM 1.60	9	x20	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
26⅛	10⅝	Conrac .70	10	44	24⅝	24	24	— ⅛
14⅛	7½	ConEd 1.16e	4	225	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
60⅝	41½	ConEd pf 6		12	50	49½	49½	— ⅛
45⅝	35⅛	ConEd pf 5		5	44⅛	41⅝	44⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	12⅝	ConFds 1.35	65	148	19⅝	18⅝	19	— ⅛
55⅛	49½	ConP pf4.50		2	54	54	54	— ⅛
18	9⅛	ConFrgt .70	13	47	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
27	23⅝	ConNGs 2.16	7	22	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
18⅝	7⅝	ConsPow 2	8	146	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
67⅝	55	CnPw pf7.76		z27	65⅝	65	65⅛	+ ⅛
72	58	CnPw pf7.72		z50	65	63⅛	65	
68	58⅛	CnPw pf7.45		z360	63½	62⅝	63	+ ⅛
60	51⅛	CnPw pf5.50		4	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	—
6⅛	3⅛	Cont Air Lin	23	32	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	22⅝	ContCan 1.80	8	102	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6	ContCop .50	3	10	6⅛	6	6	
42	32⅛	ContCp 2.60	11	36	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
47⅛	36⅝	CTIC pfA2.50		2	44	44	44	
47	38⅝	CtlC pfB2.50		1	44½	44⅝	44⅝	+ ½
46⅝	26⅝	ConIlCp 2.32	6	178	36⅛	35½	35½	— 1½
10⅛	6⅝	ConIlP 1.28e		123	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Contll Rlty		30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
75	40⅝	ContOil 2	9	894	64⅝	63⅝	63⅝	— 1⅝
94⅝	56	ContOil pf 2		1	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	
14⅝	10	ContTele 1	9	98	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
23½	10⅝	Control Dat	19	236	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
29	19⅝	Comwood 2	7	7	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	CookUn .30t		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
58⅝	23⅝	Cooplnd 1.44	9	27	52	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	4⅛	Cooper Lab		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅛	5⅛	CoopTB .60	12	11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Copalnd .60	10	10	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
38⅝	19⅝	CoppRg .50g		307	18⅛	17	18	[illegible]
42⅝	19⅝	Coppw 2.40b	5	61	39⅛	38	38	— ½
3	1⅛	Cordura Cp		70	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
55⅝	28⅝	CornG 1.12a	38	39	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
4	⅝	Cousins Mtg		90	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
9	4⅛	CowlesC .40	6	8	7	7	7	— ⅛
26⅝	10⅛	CoxBdct .40	11	10	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
57⅛	32⅝	CPC Intl 2.14	10	92	43	42⅛	42⅝	— ⅛
52⅛	26⅛	CraneCo 2	4	11	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	CredlIF .24	12	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	14⅛	CrockN 1.65	6	40	22⅝	22	22	— ⅛
38	33	CrocN pf3wl		10	36⅛	35½	35½	— ⅛
11⅝	7	CrompK .60	6	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
22½	16⅛	CrouHin .80	8	26	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
56⅛	45⅛	CroHl pf3.35		4	55⅛	54⅝	54⅝	
23⅛	14⅛	Crown Cork	9	34	20	19⅝	20	
40⅛	24⅛	CrwZel 1.80	10	34	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	7⅝	CTS Cp .50	9	8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
25½	18⅝	CumEng 1a	8	4	19⅝	19	19	
90	75	Cum pf7.50		z1260	80	80	80	
15½	5½	CurtisWr .40	7	46	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	15⅝	CurtisWrA 2		2	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— 1
33½	16	CutlerH 1.60	7	19	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	16½	CyclopsCp 1	6	17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
31⅝	22	Cyprus 1.40	6	18	22⅝	22½	22½	
D								
17½	8⅝	Damon .20	12	131	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	DanRiv .10p		35	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	18½	DanaCp 1.44	8	92	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
29½	12½	Dartind .64	10	32	28⅝	28	28½	+ ½
34	20⅛	Dartlnd pf 2		2	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
39	8⅝	Data Genl	26	46	38	37	37⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅛	DaycoCp .50	5	4	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
27	6⅛	DaytHud .72	18	94	25⅛	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
72	68	DPLpf 7.37		z150	66½	66⅛	66½	— ⅛
17⅝	12	DaytPL 1.46	8	38	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
50¼	34½	Deere 1.80	8	121	49⅛	48⅝	49⅛	
15⅝	5⅝	DeanW .50a	4	14	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	20⅛	DelMon 1.40	6	74	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9	DelmaP 1.20	7	123	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
47⅝	25⅝	DeltaAir .40	13	694	32⅛	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
8	3½	Deltona Crp		25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	DennMfg 1	6	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
19½	6⅛	Dennys .32a	11	85	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
39¼	23	Dentsply .80	17	2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	5⅛	Deseret .25	14	13	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
10	5⅝	DeSotoln .40		12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
13⅝	8⅝	DetEdis 1.45	8	117	13⅛	13	13⅛	—
87½	65	DetE pf9.32		z250	80	78⅝	80	+ 1½
55¼	43⅝	Det E pf5.50		3	55	54	54	— ⅛
25	22⅝	DetE pf2.75		6	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	—
15⅝	7⅝	Dexter .36	8	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—
11½	6⅛	DialFinl .60	7	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
34¼	24⅝	DiamInt 2	8	28	33	32⅝	32⅝	
56⅝	21⅝	DiamSh 1.80	8	239	54½	53⅝	54	— ⅛
64⅛	27	Dia ShpfC 2		6	62⅛	61⅝	62	
26	14	Dia pfD1.20		86	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	DickAB .40	11	4	8	7⅝	8	
11⅝	7	Dictaphn .60	9	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—
19⅝	9⅝	Diebold .40b	10	26	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—
5⅝	3⅝	DiGiorg .08p		29	4	3⅝	3⅝	
135⅛	45⅛	Digital Eqpt	35	214	132½	129⅝	131	+ 1½
8⅝	4⅛	Dillnsm .40	5	29	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
33⅛	26½	DillonCo .86	14	30	31½	31	31	— ⅛
55⅛	27¼	Disney .12b	25	445	48½	47½	47⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Disston .12	6	16	5⅝	5½	5½	—
3¼	1	DivMtg .88e		10	1	1	1	
15¼	7	DrPeppr .36	21	134	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
56½	34½	DomeM .80a	11	239	36½	36	36	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	DonLuf Jen		97	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	DonLuJe wd		10	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
24⅝	17⅛	Donnelly .60	14	73	21	21	21	
16⅛	6⅛	DorOily .10e	6	10	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—
8⅛	3⅝	Dorsey .10	7	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
48½	25⅝	Dover 1.40	8	18	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅛
94⅝	53⅝	DowCh 1.60	15	360	92	91⅛	91⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3	DPF Inc	51	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	26⅝	Dravo 1.80	8	10	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
71	38⅛	Dresser 1.40	8	136	63⅝	63⅛	63⅛	—
18⅝	14½	DrexBd 1.44		25	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Dreyfus .40e	8	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
17⅝	10⅛	Duk Pw 1.40	14	408	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—
74	55⅝	Duke pf6.75		1	74	74	74	
26⅛	24	Duke pf2.69		11	26⅛	26	26	
30¼	18⅛	DunBrad 1	19	32	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	Duplan Cp		1	2½	2½	2½	—
133⅝	87⅝	duPont 4.75e	37	117	120⅛	118⅝	119½	+ ⅛
50	43⅛	duPnt pf3.50		2	46	45½	46	+ 1
17⅝	12½	DuqLt 1.72	7	59	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
24	19⅝	DuqLt 4pf 2		z360	21	20⅝	21	— ⅛
28⅝	18⅝	Dq 3.7pf1.87		z200	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
28⅛	24	DuqL pf2.75		z300	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	21	Dq 2.1pf2.10		z150	22	22	22	
13⅝	5⅝	Dymoln .40	6	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
E								
35	8⅝	ESystems 1	9	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	14⅛	EaglP 1.84b	7	11	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅛	EascoCp .50	6	24	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	EastAir Lin		118	4⅝	4	4	
33	21⅛	EastGsF .80	6	103	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
16	8⅝	EastUtl 7.50	8	x6	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
110	63	EasKd 1.56a	26	654	101½	99⅝	100	— ⅛
28⅛	19⅝	Eaton 1.80	9	25	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	— ⅛
30	18⅝	Echlin .42	15	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
28½	14⅝	EckrdJk .30	9	27	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	6⅛	Eckd NC .28	11	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
47	17⅝	EdisBro 1.48	10	17	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛	+ 1⅛
19⅝	10	EG&G .14	15	36	16⅛	16	16	
3⅝	1⅛	Elect Assoc		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
25	11⅛	EDS .50a	12	7	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	El Mem Mg		15	1½	1⅛	1⅛	—
19⅝	7½	Elgin Natl	30	6	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Eltdr Ind	17	21	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	10⅛	ElPaso 1.10	7	84	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
37	19⅝	EltraCp 1.60	7	23	32⅛	31½	31⅝	
40⅝	23⅛	EmerEl .75	27	115	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	
52	26⅝	EmeryAir 1	29	x70	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	
1⅝	8⅛	Emeryln .40	12	5	9	8⅝	8⅝	
24⅝	15⅝	Emhart 1.30	7	14	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
4⅝	1⅝	EMI Lt .18e	14	42	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅝	10⅝	EmpDE 1.28	8	3	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
14⅝	5	EmpGas .20	5	19	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
24	14⅛	EnglhdM .80	5	227	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
7	4⅛	EnnisB .32a	4	13	5	5	5	+ ⅛
25⅝	21½	Enserch 1.10	6	90	23⅝	22½	23⅛	
28⅛	14½	Entex 1.20b	7	30	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
27⅝	8⅛	Envirotech	11	24	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
12	8⅛	Equimrk .88	5	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
31⅝	21⅛	EquitGs 2.60	6	17	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
20⅝	11½	EquitLf 2.04e	9	27	18⅛	17⅛	17⅝	
31⅛	27⅛	Esmark 1.52	6	37	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	
5⅝	3⅝	Esquire .32	6	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Esterline .32	10	5	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
37½	23⅛	Ethyl 1.30	4	23	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
49⅛	34⅛	Ethyl pf2.40		331	38⅛	37⅛	38	
7⅛	2⅝	Evans Prod		94	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17	10	ExCellO 1	5	28	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	16	Excisr 1.46a		7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
94	65	Exxon 5.30e	7	806	90⅛	88⅝	88⅝	
F								
7⅝	4⅛	Fabrge .40	10	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
62⅛	17	FairCam .50	17	104	50½	49⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Fairlnd .30	7	18	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
12⅛	8	FalrcdF .65	7	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
10⅛	6⅛	Fansteel .40	0	13	9	8⅝	8⅝	
9⅝	3⅝	Farah Mfg		57	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	Fedders Cp		50	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
22⅝	9⅛	FedrlCo 1.40	5	23	22⅝	22	22	
19⅝	12	FedMogul 1	0	33	12½	12¼	12½	
27⅝	5⅝	FedPap 1.50	6	7	25	24⅝	24⅝	
11	3⅝	FedSignl .40	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
29⅝	15¼	FerroCp 1	7	4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
14⅛	7½	Fibrebd .30p		5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5⅛	2⅝	FldFin .54e		22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
32⅛	25⅛	FidelUn 2.40	6	7	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
14	7⅝	FieldcrMll 1	37	83	18⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
12	6⅝	FiltrolCp .60	5	4	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
15⅝	5⅝	FinSanB .20	5	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
12⅝	7⅛	FinlFed .52t	4	11	10	9⅝	9⅝	
22⅝	13⅝	Firestn 1.10	9	124	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
16⅝	9⅛	FstChar .61t	7	104	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
27⅝	18⅝	FstChic .96	6	33	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
46⅝	34	FstIntBn 1.10	12	73	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
19⅛	11⅛	FstMiss .36	3	47	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
30⅝	21⅛	FstNBo 1.58	6	32	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
24⅛	18⅛	FstNStBn 2	6	6	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
23	13⅛	FstPa 1.32	5	42	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
5⅛	1⅝	FPaMt 1.47e		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	FstUnR .96b	10	2	10	9⅝	9⅝	
6	4½	FstVaBk .45	8	24	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
20⅛	11⅛	FWisCp 1.76	6	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
29	19⅛	FischM 1.10	8	4	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
16⅝	9⅛	FishFds .40	5	16	11⅝	11	11	
14⅝	4⅛	FishrSci .28	8	10	12⅛	12	12⅛	
18⅝	7⅝	FleetEnt .24	20	65	13	12⅝	12⅝	
14⅛	10⅛	Fleming .60	8	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
13½	6⅛	FlexiVan .20	5	93	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	
20⅝	11	Flintkot 1.16	7	18	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
27	27	Flin pfB2.25		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
16⅝	8⅛	FlaGas .90	6	85	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	
26⅝	13⅝	FlaPow 1.95	6	266	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
27	16⅝	FlaPwL 1.46	8	55	25⅛	25	25	
20⅝	18	FlaStl 1.50	3	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
49	15	FluorCp .40	15	181	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	
18⅝	10⅛	FMC .92	6	173	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	
32	25	FMC pf2.25		4	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
6⅛	4⅛	Fd Fair .20		56	4⅛	4	4	
9⅝	5⅛	FooteCB .80	7	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
42½	32⅛	FordM 2.40	52	206	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝	
14⅛	10⅛	ForMcK .52	4	36	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
26	19⅛	FMK pf1.80		3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
16	13⅝	FtDea 1.24a		17	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
30⅝	13⅝	FtHowP .48	12	12	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
34	19½	FostWh 1.10	7	17	25	24⅝	24⅝	
41⅝	23	Foxboro .80	9	54	29⅛	27⅝	28⅛	
32⅝	13⅛	FrnklnM .50	19	114	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
31⅝	22	FreepM 1.60	5	44	23	22⅝	22⅝	
20⅝	14	Fruehf 1.80	9	23	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
7⅝	3⅛	Fuqua Ind	26	24	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
G								
9½	2⅝	Gable Ind		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2⅛	⅝	GAC Corp		13	15-16	15-16	15-16	
13⅝	7⅛	GAF Cp .52	5	29	10⅛	10	10⅛	
18⅛	13	GAF pf 1.20		17	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
35⅝	23⅛	GATX 1.80	6	37	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
46	33⅝	GATX pf2.50		1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
25⅛	18⅝	GamSk 1.40	5	4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
38⅝	23	Garnett .60	20	38	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	
25⅝	10⅝	GardDen .76	12	36	24⅛	23⅝	24	+
14⅝	6⅝	Garflnkl .96	8	9	13⅛	13	13⅛	
24⅛	11½	Garlock .96	7	5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
13⅝	8⅝	Gas Svc 1.20	7	6	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
4⅝	1⅛	Gateway In		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅝	2⅝	GCA Corp	11	3	5	5	5	
11⅛	5⅛	Geminl Cap		2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
11⅝	7⅝	GnAInv .24e		22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
49⅝	31⅛	GnAOil .80b	14	23	36⅛	36½	36½	
11⅛	7⅛	GenBanc .88	14	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
11½	7⅝	GnCable .72	6	82	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
18⅝	16⅛	GenCig 1.20	7	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
24	7⅛	G Cinma .54	8	9	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
6⅛	2⅛	Gen Develpt	9	4	3⅛	3⅛		
55⅛	19	Gen Dynam	6	121	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
52⅝	32⅛	GenEl 1.60	16	315	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝	
28¼	18⅝	GnFood 1.40	13	268	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	
18⅝	12⅛	GnGth 1.22a	16	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
13⅝	4⅝	GenHost .60	5	14	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
14⅛	5	Gen Instru	12	23	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
20	6⅛	GenMed .20	10	23	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
59⅛	40⅝	GenMill 1.36	18	24	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛	
59⅝	31⅝	GnMot 2.65e	18	819	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	
51⅝	45⅝	GMot pf3.75		4	50⅛	49⅝	50⅛	
8⅝	4⅝	GnPort .20p		8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17½	10⅝	GPubUt 1.68	7	140	15½	15⅝	15⅛	
11⅛	5⅛	GenRefr .40	3	53	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	
42⅝	23⅝	GnSignal .84	12	22	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	
5⅝	2⅛	Gen Steel	4	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
26	16⅝	G TelEl 1.88	8	141	23⅝	22⅝	23	
33½	25⅛	GTNEl pf2.50		1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
15	12⅛	GTFl pf1.25		z100	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ 1
84	76	GTFl pf8.16		z30	80	80	80	+ 3½
17⅝	10⅛	G Tire 1.10b	6	38	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	
6⅛	2⅝	Genesco Inc		28	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
42½	23⅛	GenuPts .64	24	21	37⅛	36⅝	37	+
46	25⅛	GaPac .80b	18	290	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	
80⅛	58	GaPw pf7.80		z20	67	67	67	
71⅝	59	GaPw pf7.72		z140	66½	66⅛	66½	
25	12⅛	Gerber 1.05	10	30	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	
190½	127½	GettyOil .3e	14	7	185½	184½	184½	
5⅝	4⅛	GF Bus .32a	26	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅝	10	GlanPCam 1	8	6	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
12½	7⅛	GibrFin .58t	5	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅝	3	GiddLew .40	3	67	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅝	8	GiffdHill .52	6	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
35⅝	21⅛	Gillette 1.50	11	82	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	
10⅝	4⅝	Ginos Inc	13	121	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	
10⅝	4⅝	Gleason Wk		6	6⅝	6⅝		
17⅝	10	Global Mar	7	265	10½	9⅝	10⅛	
20⅛	12⅛	GlobeUn 1	8	14	20	19⅝	19⅝	
14⅝	9⅛	GoldWt Fin	6	20	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
20⅛	13⅝	Goodrh 1.12	8	18	17⅝	17	17	
31⅛	12⅝	Goodyr 1.10	9	257	20⅝	20	20⅛	
15⅝	6½	GorJwlA .32	5	12	10	9⅝	10	
25⅝	16	Gouldin 1.20	7	17	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
22⅛	13⅝	Gould pf1.35		24	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
29⅝	22⅛	Grace 1.70	5	87	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
28⅝	17⅛	Grainger .30	20	x12	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
15⅝	7⅛	GrandUn .80	9	22	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
25	13⅛	Granitv 1.50	6	49	25	24⅝	24⅝	
13	6⅛	GrayDrg .50	4	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
13⅝	7½	GtAtlPac		46	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
17½	10⅝	GtLkDr 1.20	6	77	18⅝	17⅝	18	+
18	10⅛	GtNoIr 1.10e	16	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
42½	28⅝	GtNorN 1.80	6	27	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	
19	10⅝	GtWnFin .44	8	196	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
46⅝	20¼	GrtWU 2.92a	1	5	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
19⅝	15	GtWn pf1.88		83	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
19⅝	13⅝	GrGiant 1.08	8	2	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
19⅝	10½	Greyhd 1.04	11	100	14	13⅝	13⅝	
3	1⅝	Greyhnd wt		28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	1	Groller Inc		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20	10	Grumm .40	5	25	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
12	6⅛	Guardin .20	10	34	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	

(Continued on next page.)

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

News... Bolsa de Madrid

OCT. 26, 1975 (In Pesetas)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1975 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Oct. 24	TUES.-FRI. HIGH-LOW	P/E (a)	YIELD (%)	—EARN. PER SHR.— '72 '73 '74	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
B. BILBAO	Bank	5150 - 3595	3610	3650 - 3600	23	1.5	168.89 - 157.89 - 156.85	24,706	Pts. 53.90 net dividend for 1974.
B. HISP.-AMERICANO	Bank	3750 - 2295	2555	2555 - 2555	16	2.1	146.23 - 146.86 - 159.02	27,127	Pts. 56.40 net dividend for 1974. Increase No. of shares in June by 5,599.
B. SANTANDER	Bank	2625 - 1815	1822	1825 - 1822	16	1.4	90.74 - 113.89 - 111.47	35,200	Strong demand for shares at closing day this week.
B. URQUIJO	Bank	8320 - 5250	5600	5600 - 5570	15	2.5	323.28 - 321.9 - 378.9	6,101	Pts. 140 net dividend for 1974.
B. VIZCAYA	Bank	4350 - 2850	3055	3060 - 3050	20	1.9	165.09 - 164.65 - 151.20	14,650	Pts. 58.89 net dividend for 1974.
ALTOS HORNOS	Heavy Ind	1040 - 620	631.25	631.25 - 620	5	6.7	109 - 129 - 118.30	13,770	Pts. 42.50 net dividend for 1974.
ECHEVARRIA	Heavy Ind	2230 - 1300	1300	1408 - 1300	4	7.6	248 - 255.90 - 343.90	1,196	Pts. 99.03 net dividend for 1974 499,000 new shares in 1975.
GALERS. PRECIADOS	Dept. Store	2300 - 1910	1910	1920 - 1910	18	3.1	90.31 - 95 - 103.71	5,992	Pts. 60 net dividend for 1974.
TELEFONICA	Electr.	1425 - 945	980	985 - 975	19	4.1	48.92 - 51.94 - 51.66	205,493	Increase No. of shares Sept. 16/Oct. 18, 1975, by 41,099. Net dividend Pts. 40.37.
TUBACEX	Heavy Ind	1765 - 1180	1350	1350 - 1315	11	3.9	92 - 104 - 122.93	2,505	Pts. 52.50 net dividend for 1974.

(a) P/E calculated on '74 earnings.

Around the world...

growing demands for agricultural, electrical and processing equipment continue to sustain our progress.

Results for the nine month period ended September 30:

	1975	1974	1973	1972
Net Income (millions)	$ 21.6	$ 17.7	$ 12.0	$ 6.9
Earnings per Common Share	$ 1.71	$ 1.41	$ 0.96	$ 0.55
Sales (millions)	$1,067.1	$901.1	$855.7	$705.0

The third quarter of 1975 was the 15th consecutive quarter in which earnings improved, in comparison with the same quarter of previous year.

The world needs more of what Allis-Chalmers makes.

ALLIS-CHALMERS

Serving the vital areas of food...water...energy...minerals.

BAKER, WEEKS & CO., INC.

We are pleased to announce that

MARCEL A. THEVOZ
of our Geneva office has been elected a Vice President.

EDWARD L. BLOOD
is now associated with us in our Research Department in New York.

One Battery Park Plaza
New York, New York 10004

Tokyo Exchange

Oct. 27, 1975

	Price Yen		
Asahi Glass	250	Matsu E. Wks.	
Canon	253	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	
Dai Nip. Print.	475	Mitsubi Corp.	
Fuji Bank	313	Mitsui Co.	
Fuji Photo	875	Mitsukoshi	
Hitachi	547	Nippon Elec.	
Honda Motor	547	Sharp	
C. Itoh	384	Shiseido	
Japan Air L.	1,480	Sony Corp.	
Kansai EL P.	650	Sumitomo Bk.	
Kao Soap	629	Taisho Marine	
Kirin Brewery	310	Takeda Chem.	
Komatsu	392	Teijin	
Kubota	310	Tokio Marine	
Matsu Ind.	534	Toray	
		Toyota Motor	

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-36

Arvin Ind	Lucky Str	Smucker [illegible]
Blue Bell	McCord	Southern [illegible]
GrtLkDred	Ownll 4.75pf	Stop Shop
Hanes Corp	Pennwalt	[illegible]
Hanna Mng	Rollins Inc	Walter [illegible]
Inland Cont	Sheller Glob	Woolwth
Londntown	Skaggs Co	

NEW LOWS-17

Alcan Alu	Food Fair	NVF Co
Ahsul Co	Global Mar	Pittston [illegible]
Alico Mfg	Flattera Sec	Pittston [illegible]
Cero CRnOh	JimWalt 2pf	Seaboard [illegible]
Copper Rge	JoyMfg wt	Wellbilt [illegible]
Cousins Mtg	Ludlow Cp	

Use of Oil in France Drops by 14.9%

PARIS, Oct. 27 (AP-DJ).—French petroleum consumption fell 14.9 per cent in August to 5,484,400 tons from the like 1974 month, figures released today by the Industry Ministry show.

For the 12-month period ended last August, petroleum usage declined 10.6 per cent to 97,409,500 tons.

هكذا من الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Oct. 27

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4⅝	1¾	Guard Mfg		27	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
9⅛	6⅞	GlfLfHld .56	7	90	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
4	1⅞	GulfMtg Rlt		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
23½	17⅝	GulfOil 1.70	5	386	22⅛	21⅝	22	
25⅝	11⅝	GulfResrc 1	5	89	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	¼
31¼	15⅝	GfR pfB1.30		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅝
14¼	10⅝	GifStUt 1.12	8	606	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞—	⅛
53½	44	GifSU pf4.40		250	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝+	⅛
22⅛	16⅝	GlfWInd .60	5	809	20¼	19⅝	20⅛+	⅝
4⅞	3⅝	GlfW Ind wt		228	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
79⅛	45	GlfW pf 3.87		15	72	70	71 —	2
6⅝	1⅝	Guilton Ind	9	9	3⅝	3½	3½	
H								
17⅝	11	HallPrt .80a	5	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
189	115	Hallibtn 1.32	16	195	145⅜	144⅝	145 +	⅜
17½	12½	HamrlP 1.28	5	28	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	
7⅞	3⅛	Handlman .40	6	16	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
30½	20¼	HandyHar 1	4	1	23½	23½	23½—	⅛
10½	6⅛	HanesCp .60		64	13⅝	13⅛	13¼+	⅛
47½	24½	Hanna 1.35	10	25	49⅞	49¼	49⅝+	⅛
29⅝	14⅜	HarBrJ 1.20	9	21	28	27½	28 +	½
8	3	Hardees	10	51	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
28⅝	22	Harnisf 1.20	5	55	29⅛	29	29⅛+	¼
19⅞	8	Harrah .26a	10	7	14	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
30¼	14⅝	Harris 1.20	204	38	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
16⅞	10	Harsco 1.10	4	5	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
10⅝	5½	HartSMx .40	9	19	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	¼
19⅞	8¼	Hartelk .30	11	27	18⅝	18½	18⅝—	⅛
17½	14⅝	HattSe 1.44a		137	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
25⅝	16½	HawltEl 1.76	8	6	23⅝	23½	23½—	⅛
10⅝	7½	HayesAlb 1	7	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
5⅝	2⅛	Hazeltine		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19⅝	11½	Hecks .12	9	8	15⅝	15½	15½—	⅛
23⅝	13½	HeclaM .37t	20	19	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	¼
13⅝	6⅝	Heilem .48a	7	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
57	38½	HeinzH 1.28	10	74	51¼	51⅛	51¼+	⅛
8	2⅝	Helene Curt	6	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
31¼	21	Hellerint .84	10	20	24	24	24	
44⅝	26	HelmrbP .30	8	6	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝—	⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Hemisp Cap		23	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
7⅝	6	HemInc .84e		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
34⅝	21⅛	Hercules .80	50	62	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
20⅞	10⅝	HershyFd 1	8	38	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
27⅞	20⅛	Hesston .80	4	30	27⅛	27⅛	27⅝+	⅛
30⅝	24⅝	Hestn pf1.60		3	25	25	25	
50½	28½	Heblein 1.10	16	36	46⅛	45⅛	45½—	½
120½	56⅜	HewltPk .36	38	99	101⅜	100⅞	100⅞—	⅝
8⅝	3½	High Voltg	70	14	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
25	12¼	Hillenbd .48	8	x2	21	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
30¾	17¾	Hilton Htl 1	14	14	29	28⅝	28⅝—	½
4⅞	2⅛	HMW Ind	4	23	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
26½	11½	Hobart .30	22	25	19⅝	19½	19½—	⅛
15¼	8½	HoernW .72	6	11	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
8¾	2¾	Hoff Elctrn	12	4	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
15⅛	5⅛	Holiday .35	11	282	13¼	12⅞	13 +	⅛
23	11⅝	HlldyA 1.70t		2	20¼	20¼	20¼+	½
33⅝	22½	HollySug 3a	2	9	30	29⅝	29⅝—	⅜
55½	32⅝	Homestk 1a	13	98	38⅝	37⅝	38 —	⅝
40⅝	20⅝	Honywll 1.40	12	135	33⅝	32⅞	33 —	⅝
25½	12⅝	HoovBll 1.36	7	2	20⅝	20½	20½	
4½	1⅛	Horizon Cp		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
18	7⅝	HospAff .08t	7	1	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅜
26⅝	8⅝	HospCpA .24	18	x55	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
18⅝	5⅝	HostInti .36	8	88	10½	10¼	10⅜	
10⅝	7¼	Houdall .98a	5	13	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
15⅛	6	HoogMif .60	7	11	13½	13⅛	13½—	¼
11⅞	3⅝	HousFab .20	12	x38	10⅝	10	10 —	⅝
18½	11⅝	HousHF 1.10	6	106	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝—	⅝
42	26⅝	HouF pf2.37		5	33⅝	33	33 —	⅝
26½	18	HousLP 1.56	8	115	21⅝	21¼	21¼	
60⅝	29½	HousNGas 1	14	111	57⅝	57⅛	57⅝	
15¼	4½	HowJohn .24	13	196	15	14⅝	14⅝	
15⅝	9	Hubbrd 1.60	6	27	18¼	18	18¼+	¼
21	13⅝	HudsA 1.60	5	18	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
20¼	13¼	HudsB 1.60e	5	45	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
50½	45⅝	Hughes Tool	13	119	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛+	⅝
14⅞	4⅞	Humana	9	26	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
17⅝	10¼	HuntCh .30	18	196	11¼	11⅛	11¼—	⅛
18⅝	8⅝	HuttnEF .60	4	26	16⅝	16	16⅝	
19⅝	11⅝	Hayck .40	17	20	14⅝	14	14 —	⅝
9⅛	4½	Hydromt .24	6	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
I								
16⅝	10⅝	ICInds 1.30	6	26	15⅝	14⅝	15	
36⅝	27½	ICInd pf3.50		4	34⅝	33⅝	34¼—	⅛
6⅝	1½	ICN Pharm		51	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
29	23⅝	IdahoP 2.06	8	12	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
18⅝	11⅝	IdealBaslc 1	7	7	15⅝	15	15⅝+	⅛
9	2⅝	IdeaToy .18t	7	15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
17¼	2½	IDS Rlt .71b		39	2⅝	2½	2½	
26½	17½	IllPowr 2.20	78	59	25⅝	25¼	25½	
26	22	IlPow pf2.21		z10	23⅝	23⅝	23½+	⅛
11⅝	7½	ImplCpA .30	5	158	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
40⅝	28	INA Cp 2.10	11	196	33½	32⅝	33¼—	⅛
18¾	14⅝	INA Inv 1.59		9	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
9⅝	7⅛	IncCCu .93e		2	9	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
20⅝	14⅝	IndianGas 2	8	5	19⅝	19½	19⅝+	⅛
85	78⅛	IndiM pf8.68		z40	74⅝	74⅝	74½	
22	13	IndplPL 1.82	10	32	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
17⅛	10	IndiNat 1.20	16	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
9⅛	5⅝	Inexco Oil		125	7⅝	7	7 —	⅛
64⅝	61⅝	IngerR 2.48	11	26	72⅝	72⅛	72⅛+	⅛
52⅝	38	IngR pf2.35		2	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝—	⅛
43⅝	21⅝	InlCoa 1.40a	7	16	44⅝	43⅝	44⅛+	½
45	32¼	InldSN 2.40a	7	38	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝+	⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Inmont .44	6	x122	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9⅝	5⅛	Insilco .70	5	29	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
13⅝	10½	Insil pfA1.25		2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
40⅝	22⅝	InsbCop 1.20	35	18	25⅛	24⅝	24½—	½
3⅝	1	Instir InvTr		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅞	4⅝	Integon .32	6	3	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	
39⅛	18⅝	Interco 1.46	9	39	38⅝	38	38¼—	⅛
6⅝	5⅛	IntercI Div	3	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
26½	24⅝	Intrikaine 2	4	25	26	25⅝	26	
227⅝	157¼	IBM 7	17	716	211⅛	208⅝	209	
35⅛	22½	IntFlav .38b	33	238	25⅝	24½	25⅝+	1⅛
30½	19⅛	IntHarv 1.70	4	167	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛+	⅛
13⅛	6⅝	IntHold .68a		22	13⅛	13	13	
48½	30⅝	IntMinCh 2	4	260	39⅝	39	39¼—	½
11⅝	6½	Int Mining	4	22	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
26	17⅝	IntMulti 1.36	7	89	25	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
29⅛	21⅝	IntNick 1.40a	7	76	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
61½	34⅝	IntPaper 2	12	260	58	57⅛	57⅝—	1
9⅛	3½	IntRectif .15	19	12	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
25⅛	14⅛	IntTT 1.92	6	618	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
49½	32⅝	IntTT pfH4		3	42½	42⅛	42½	
51	34¼	ITT pf14.50		3	45½	45½	45½	
44⅝	32½	IntTT pfK4		2	40¼	40¼	40¼	
30⅝	21	ITT pfN2.25		32	26½	26⅛	26⅛—	¼
53	37⅝	IntTT pfO5		9	46	45½	45½—	⅝
24	11⅝	Intrpce 1.20	6	7	22½	22	22 —	¼
19	8⅝	IntrpubGp 1	5	14	16	15⅝	16 +	⅝
15	5	IntraBrd .80	6	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	¼
16½	11⅛	IntrsPw 1.40	8	19	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
5⅛	3	IntrstUn .24	6	19	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
34⅝	12⅝	Iowa Beef	4	5	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	¼
13⅝	8⅛	Iowa El 1.30	177	72	12½	12⅝	12⅝	
18½	10⅝	IowaIG 1.56	7	x16	17⅝	16⅝	17 —	⅛
21⅝	16⅝	IowaPw 1.84	7	5	20⅝	20⅝	20¼—	⅛
17⅛	14⅝	IowaPS 1.60	7	24	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Ipco Hosp	15	28	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	
21⅝	11⅝	ITE Imp .80	7	58	15	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
14⅝	3⅛	Itek Corp		18	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
9⅛	3⅛	ItelCp .85e	5	23	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
12⅝	8½	IU Intl .85	4	203	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
20	13⅝	IU Int pf1.25		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅝
J								
13⅛	8	JamesF .48	8	34	11⅝	10⅝	11 +	½
16⅝	9½	Jantzen .70	5	72	10⅝	13⅛	13½	¼
17½	5⅝	JapanF .93e		28	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
25⅝	16⅝	JewelC 1.20	8	25	19⅝	19⅛	19½—	⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Jewelcor		36	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
38⅝	26¼	JeffPilot .72	13	53	31	30⅝	30⅝—	⅝
112	101	JeC pf 13.50		z80	109	109	109 +	½
73	57	JerCe pf7.88		z190	67½	67⅛	67½	
44	22⅝	JimWalter 1	8	147	31⅝	31	31½+	⅛
47⅛	28	JimW pf1.60		105	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝+	⅛
17⅞	14	JHanS 1.50e		14	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	⅛
21⅝	18	JHanI 1.88e		29	20⅛	20¼	20¼—	⅛
26⅝	19	JhnMan 1.20	11	135	29⅛	28	28¼	
99⅛	72¼	JohnJn .80a	29	243	89⅝	88⅝	89½—	⅛
15⅛	8	JohnCon .80	8	51	12⅝	12⅝	12½	
14⅛	5	JonLogn .40	23	18	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	¼
31	24⅝	Jorgen 1.60	4	2	29⅝	29½	29½+	¼
24⅛	11½	Jostens 1b	7	5	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
98	42⅝	JoyMfg 1.50	11	74	69½	67⅝	67⅝—	1⅝
36⅝	34⅝	JoyMfg wi		1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
K								
34⅝	18⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	6	5	25⅝	25⅝	25½+	¼
7⅝	4⅝	KaisCem .50	8	14	6	5⅝	5⅝	
15	11	KaiCe pf1.37		1	13	13	13 —	⅛
14⅝	10⅝	KaneMill .24	4	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
26⅝	18⅝	KCtyPL 2.28	8	22	25⅝	25	25⅛—	⅛
21⅛	10⅛	KC Soutn 1r	4	2	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝—	⅝
18⅝	11⅝	KanGEl 1.60	7	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
17⅛	14	KanNeb 1.32	7	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
18⅝	15⅛	KanPLt 1.52	7	9	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Katy Ind	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅝	9⅝	Kty pfB 1.46		2	11½	11½	11½	
10⅝	3	KaufBd .04p		98	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
11⅝	7⅛	Kawecki .40	9	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	KeeneCp .20	5	29	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Keller .20	16	x25	5½	5⅛	5½+	⅛
20⅝	14	Kellogg .70	17	54	20¼	19⅝	19⅝—	¼
12	6⅝	Kellwood .80	7	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
43⅝	27	Kennmt 1.48	7	2	38¼	38⅛	38⅛—	⅝
41	28½	Kennecott 1	29	267	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝—	⅝
19⅛	13⅝	KyUtil 1.74	7	18	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝—	⅝
95⅛	60	KerrMcGe 1	16	88	85⅝	85	85⅛	
23¼	9⅝	Kidde .80	5	31	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
49	33⅛	Kidde pfB 4		1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	
34⅝	24⅛	KimbCl 1.60	8	106	33⅛	32⅝	33 —	⅝
9⅛	5⅛	KingDSt .40	8	12	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅝
23⅛	14⅛	KnightRid .54	15	12	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	¼
12⅛	4⅝	Koehring	4	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
37⅝	33	Koppers	8	53	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝—	1⅝
42	34¼	Kraftco 1.92	10	152	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝—	½
34⅝	20⅝	KresgeS .24	39	564	34	33⅝	33⅝+	⅛
34⅝	15⅝	Kroger 1.36	6	x146	17⅝	17	17 —	⅝
7⅝	4½	Kysor .20	22	51	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
L								
18⅝	12⅝	LacGas 1.60	6	4	17⅛	17	17	
18⅝	12½	LamSess 1b	7	10	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
13⅝	8¼	LaneBry .72	8	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
8⅞	3½	LearSieg .32	5	37	7	6⅝	7 +	⅛
27⅞	17⅝	LearS pf2.25		4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	¼
28⅝	12⅝	Leaswy .60b	11	3	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
14⅝	8½	LeedsN .50	7	4	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
13¼	7¼	Leesona .60	3	7	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
13⅛	9	LehPCt .80	8	7	10½	10¼	10¼	
1⅝	9-16	LehVal Ind	25	18	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
12⅝	8½	Lehmn .72e		53	11	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
24⅝	11¼	Lenox .72	9	4	17	16⅝	17	
9	4⅛	LevFd Cap		23	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
12⅝	10⅝	LevFIn .75a		2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
36⅛	13	LeviStra .64	8	25	35½	34⅝	34⅝—	⅝
6⅞	1⅝	Levitz Furn		55	4⅛	4	4⅛	
6	2⅛	LFE Cp	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
22⅛	13⅝	LOF 1.10	8	88	19⅝	18⅝	19 —	⅝
59	48½	LOF pf4.75		2	56½	55⅝	55⅝+	⅝
5⅛	1⅝	Liberty Loan		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
34	25⅝	LiggMy 2.50	8	17	30½	30⅛	30½+	⅛
88	74	LiggM pf 7		z250	78	77⅝	78 —	1
79⅝	49½	LillyEli 1.10	22	433	56⅝	55⅝	56⅝—	1⅛
35	23⅝	LincNat 1.60	10	62	27⅝	27½	27½—	⅛
19	13½	LincPl 1.74a		6	16⅝	16½	16½—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Lionel Corp		5	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
9⅝	3¼	LRtonIn .18t	8	158	7⅛	7	7	
12	4⅝	Litton pfc pf		1	9	9	9 —	⅛
17½	10½	Litton pfB 2		5	15⅝	15¼	15⅝+	¼
3¼	1	LMI Inv		3	1	1	1 —	⅛
13⅝	3⅝	Lockhd Airc	3	39	8⅝	8	8⅛—	⅛
26½	14⅛	Loews 1.20	6	96	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝—	⅝
8⅛	4⅛	LomaFin .40	8	10	6⅝	6½	6½	
20½	12⅝	LomM 2.60e	8	15	14	13⅝	14	
12⅛	5⅛	LondnIn .40	6	26	12	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
19⅛	9⅝	LoneStInd 1	9	58	16⅝	16	16⅝+	¼
16½	10⅝	LnglsLt 1.50	7	106	15⅛	15	15	
80	67	LIL pf 8.12		z100	76½	76⅛	76½+	1⅝
116	104	LIL pfN 13		z80	110½	109	110½+	1½
13½	2⅛	Loral Corp	7	20	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
32⅞	19⅝	LaLand 1.12	9	68	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
17	8⅝	LaPacif .20	13	269	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅝
23½	17¼	LouisGs 1.88	10	18	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
13¼	8⅞	Lowenst .40		57	12¼	11⅝	12 +	⅝
19⅛	9	LTV Corp	2	172	12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	⅛
26⅝	12	LTV A 3.40t		1	16½	16½	16½	
73⅝	42½	LTVCp pf 5		2	43	43	43 +	½
59⅝	35¼	Lubrizol 1	17	160	44	43⅝	43⅝+	⅛
17⅛	8	LuckStr .64b	14	863	17¼	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
11⅞	7¼	Ludlow .72		30	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
30	22	LukenSt 1.60	5	6	23	22⅝	22⅝—	¼
18⅞	11½	LykeYng 1e	2	28	12¼	12	12 +	⅛
36¼	25⅝	Lykes pf2.50		25	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅝
5⅝	3	LynCSys .20	11	25	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
M								
8⅞	6¼	MacAF .60b	10	4	7⅛	7½	7⅛	
4½	1¼	MacDonal	3	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅛	2⅝	Macke .30	7	7	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
6⅝	3⅝	Macmill .25	5	68	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
23¼	12⅝	Macy 1.10	8	15	21⅝	21¼	21⅝—	¼
49½	42½	Macy pf 4.25		z100	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
72	7⅝	MadisFd .60		126	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	
6½	3¼	MadSq Gar	9	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
7⅝	3¼	MagicCf .32		77	5⅝	5⅝	5½+	⅛
24½	11½	Mallory 1	19	8	19⅝	19½	19⅝+	⅛
26⅝	16½	MalHyde .56	12	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
5⅛	2	Manhat Ind		6	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
14⅛	9	Manpwr .88	8	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
39⅝	24½	MfrHan 1.72	5	130	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	1⅛
50⅝	27⅛	MAPCO .70	15	357	39⅝	38⅝	39 —	½
12	5⅝	Marathn Mf	2	25	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝—	⅛
53⅝	29⅝	MaraO 1.80a	10	96	45⅛	45⅛	45½—	⅛
29	13⅝	Marcor 1	9	48	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+	½
57	28⅝	Marcr pf A2		3	50½	50⅛	50¼+	½
19	8¼	Maremt .50	11	173	18½	17⅝	18⅛—	⅝
20⅝	14¼	MarMid 1.80	5	84	16½	15⅝	16	
27⅛	13½	MarionL .52	10	125	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
39⅝	13⅝	Marley .60	11	12	28¼	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
11⅛	6⅝	Marqt .50e	6	6	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
17	4½	Marriot .37t	19	45	13¼	13	13 —	½
61⅝	41	MrshMc 1.80	21	59	58⅝	57⅝	58 +	¼
36⅝	15⅝	MarshF 1.24	12	7	23⅝	23¼	23¼—	⅛
19⅛	13⅝	MartMa 1.30	5	32	15⅝	15	15⅛	
16⅝	11⅝	MrldCup .54	6	25	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
55⅝	30	MascoCp .36	22	32	48⅝	48½	48⅝—	⅛
27⅝	16½	Masonite .54	164	8	19⅝	19½	19⅝+	⅛
17⅝	13⅝	MassyFer 1	4	59	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝—	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	MasMt 1.19e	8	46	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
16½	11⅝	MasCo 1.60		x15	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
12⅝	10⅝	Masin 1.03e		x65	11⅝	0⅝	11⅝+	½
19⅝	12	MatsuE .26e	13	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
48½	22⅛	MayDSt 1.60	15	31	48	47⅝	47⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	MaysJ .26p	169	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
31½	19⅝	Maytg 1.30a	18	18	31½	31⅛	31¼—	⅛
11⅛	5⅝	MBPXL .20e	5	2	9	9	9 —	⅛
89⅝	27⅝	MCA Inc 1	10	94	78	75⅝	75⅝—	1⅝
14⅝	7⅝	McCord 1	8	19	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
4⅝	2⅛	McCrory Cp		41	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
56⅛	39½	McDerm .80	8	88	41⅝	41	41	
60½	26⅛	McDonalds	28	223	53⅛	52⅝	52½—	½
18	8⅛	McDonD .40	8	53	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
21⅝	11½	McGEd 1.20	12	83	21¼	20⅝	21 +	½
13⅝	6	McGrwH .56	10	52	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
51	29⅛	McIntyr .25e	7	z50	36½	35⅝	35½	
31	10⅝	McKesCo 1a	6	x5	23⅝	23¼	23¼—	⅛
18½	13⅝	McLout 1.60	8	25	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
18¼	13⅛	MeadCp 1.20	6	25	17⅛	17¼	17½	
36	29½	Mea pfA2.80		1	35¼	35¼	35¼—	⅝
36	28⅝	Mea pfB2.80		4	34⅝	34⅝	34½—	1
20	13	Medusa 1.40	10	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	MEI Cp	5	48	3⅛	3	3⅛	
19⅛	6⅝	MelvlISh .48	13	95	19	18½	18⅝—	⅛
14⅛	2½	Menasc .10r	4	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
60	28½	MercStr .80	14	4	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛—	⅛
85⅝	57½	Merck 1.40	25	187	75⅝	74⅝	75 —	⅝
13½	8⅝	Meredith .70	5	17	10⅝	10½	10⅝—	½
20⅝	10½	MerrLyn .60	6	194	16	15⅛	15⅝	
29	18⅝	MesaPet .05	14	105	22⅝	22¼	22½	
32½	23	MesP pf1.60		62	27⅝	27	27 —	¼
11⅛	7	Mesabi 1.22e	9	30	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	¼
22	14½	MetsaM .80	11	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	
18⅝	12¼	MGM .75e	6	92	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	
15⅛	5⅛	Metrom .60	9	94	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
19½	8⅛	MGIC In .10		91	12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	⅛
14⅝	8½	MichGs 1.10	6	1	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
29	14⅝	MhTube 1.20	4	4	24	23¼	24 +	¼
36⅝	25⅝	MhWl pf2.67		1	26	26	26 +	¼
15⅝	8⅝	Microdot .60	5	26	12⅝	12¼	12⅝—	⅛
86⅝	9⅝	Microw .79t	8	1	16	16	16 —	⅛
14	10⅝	MidCTl 1.08	8	14	12¼	12⅛	12¼+	⅛
16⅝	12⅝	MidSUt 1.26	8	319	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1	Midland Mfg		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20	10⅝	MidldRss 1	4	21	16	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
31⅝	17½	MilesLb 1.28	8	7	26	25⅝	26 +	⅛
12¼	4⅝	MillBrd .36a	11	43	9⅝	9½	9⅝—	⅛
68	43	MinMM 1.35	26	364	57⅝	57	57 —	⅝
18⅛	13⅝	MinnPL 1.56	7	7	17⅝	17½	17½—	⅛
13⅝	9¼	MirroAl .96	8	5	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
16½	9	MissnEq .28	6	25	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
22⅝	16⅝	MissRiv 1.20	4	15	20½	20	20 —	⅛
17½	10⅝	MoPac pf 1		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
20¼	14¼	MoPtCe 1.60	7	12	20	20	20 +	¼
11⅛	8	MoPSv .84b	7	10	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
48⅝	34½	MobilOil 3.40	6	220	47½	45⅝	47 +	⅝
5½	1½	Mobile Hom		6	4	3⅝	4 +	⅛
16½	8½	Mohasco .60	19	6	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Mohk Data		38	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
18⅝	8⅝	MohkRub 1	5	56	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
22⅛	14⅝	Molycrp .60	5	24	17½	17⅛	17⅛+	¼
21	9	Monrch 1.20	4	6	19⅛	19	19⅛+	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Monogr .20	4	x28	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
11⅛	7	MonrEq .20	17	145	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
88⅝	41	Monsan 2.40	19	280	77⅝	76⅝	77 —	⅝
89	48	Mons pf2.75		2	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝—	1⅝
30	24½	MonDU 2.08	9	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+	¼
26½	21⅝	MonPw 1.80	8	130	25	24⅝	24⅝	
23	16⅝	MonSt 1.80a		37	22¼	21⅝	21⅝—	⅝
8⅝	4⅝	MONY .70e	9	35	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
95⅝	27⅝	MoorMc 1.40	4	75	66⅝	64½	64⅝—	2⅛
71	44⅝	Morgan 1.80	11	188	50⅝	48⅝	49⅛—	1⅝
27	13½	MorrsKn .88	6	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1⅛	MorseEl Pd		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
9⅝	2¼	MorseSh .20	8	34	9½	9⅛	9½—	⅝
4⅛	1⅝	MtgeTr Am		16	2½	2⅛	2¼	
15⅛	10⅝	MorNor .88	10	77	13⅝	13½	10⅝+	¼
57⅝	35⅝	Motorola .78	36	93	42½	41⅝	42 —	⅝
44⅛	25⅝	MtFuel 1.48	10	102	34⅛	34	34 —	½
20	16¼	MtStTel 1.32	8	18	18⅛	18	18 —	½
8⅛	4⅛	Munford .36	5	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Munsd pf.40		56	4⅝	4½	4½	
16⅝	11	Munsng 1.08	15	13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅝
17½	10¼	MurphC 1.20	7	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
28⅝	15½	MurpOil .60	4	98	16⅝	16	16⅛—	⅝
17⅝	13	MurryOh 1	6	8	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
15⅝	12⅝	MutlOm 1.32		12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4	MyersL .60	10	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
N								
42½	22⅝	Nabisco 2.20	12	44	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝—	⅛
32⅝	17	NalcoCh .80	20	13	29½	28⅝	29½+	1
15⅛	4⅝	NarcoSci .60	7	9	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
22⅝	9	NashuaC .60	14	109	10½	10	10½+	⅝
15⅛	7⅝	NatAirl .50	8	116	11⅝	11	11⅛—	⅛
15½	7⅝	N Avia .60e		33	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	⅝
13⅝	9⅝	NatCan .53	4	40	10½	10¼	10½	
9⅝	5⅝	NatCityL .90		298	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
44⅝	29⅝	NatDst 2.72	5	8	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝—	⅝
17⅝	13⅝	NatDist 1.20	6	43	16	15⅝	15⅝	
23½	18½	NatFuel 2.06	6	15	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
15	8⅝	NatGyp 1.05	9	51	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Nat Homes		27	4⅛	3⅝	4 +	⅛
7½	3¼	NatInd .30	3	18	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅝	6¼	NatInd pf.60		2	9	8⅝	9	
12⅞	9½	NtInd pf1.25		9	11⅝	11	11 —	⅝
20¼	9½	Nt MedCare	15	92	13⅝	13	13¼—	⅛
32⅛	26¼	N Pres 1.20a	5	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
48⅝	9¼	Nat Semicn	35	327	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝+	½
11⅝	6⅝	NatSvcIn .74	7	37	9	8⅝	9 +	⅝
16½	11⅝	N Stand .90	5	14	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
46½	38½	N Starch .88	15	54	42⅝	42	42 +	⅛
45⅛	32⅝	NatStl 2.50a	5	11	39⅝	39¼	39⅝—	⅝
7¼	2⅝	Nat Tea		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
35⅛	22⅞	Natoma 1.20	4	37	26⅝	26¼	26⅝—	⅝
39⅝	14½	NCR Cp .72	7	111	24⅝	24	24⅝—	⅝
13⅝	6⅝	Neptune .50	9	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
20⅝	15⅝	NevPw 1.50	6	12	16⅝	16½	16⅝	

(Continued on next page.)

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	Unq.	.73½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	Unq.	.70
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.35½	.36
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212	190.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	283.92	177.52
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	59-60	119-120
Lead, spot, lb.	20	.2.45
Copper elec., lb.	63⅝-65	78⅝-77
Tin (Straits), lb.	326¼	3.82
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	39½-41	38-40
Silver N.Y., oz.	417.5	5.20
Gold N.Y., oz.	143.05	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	794.0	898.7

* Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	3.86	3.88½	3.78	3.80	3.91
Mar	4.04	4.04	3.92¼	3.95¼	4.06
May	4.06	4.07	3.97¼	3.97½	4.08
Jul	4.04	4.04	3.92¼	3.96	4.07½
Sep	4.07	4.09	3.99	4.02	4.13

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	2.77½	2.79	2.75	2.75	2.81¼
Mar	2.88	2.88	2.84	2.84¼	2.90½
May	2.93	2.93	2.88	2.88¼	2.94¼
Jul	2.92½	2.93	2.89	2.89¼	2.95½
Sep	2.84	2.85½	2.83	2.84¼	2.86
Dec	2.78½	2.79	2.75	2.75¼	2.80¼
Mar	—	—	—	2.81	2.85¼

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Nov	4.92	4.92	4.76½	4.79	4.97
Jan	5.01	5.03½	4.88¼	4.90¼	5.07
Mar	5.16	5.16	5.01½	5.01½	5.22
May	5.23	5.24	5.08¼	5.10	5.27
Jul	5.30	5.30	5.17	5.17	5.36
Aug	5.32	5.32	5.20	5.20	5.41
Sep	5.25	5.25	5.20	5.20	5.40
Nov	5.37	5.37	5.22	5.22	5.42
Jan	5.36	5.36	5.34	5.34	5.55

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	19.50	19.50	18.90	18.90	19.70
Jan	19.45	19.50	18.95	18.90	19.70
Mar	19.65	19.65	19.15	19.25	19.90
May	19.80	19.90	19.46	19.38	20.00
Jul	20.05	20.05	19.50	19.70	20.05
Aug	20.18	20.10	19.55	19.70	20.05
Sep	20.10	20.10	19.55	19.80	20.00

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	133.00	133.00	128.20	129.30	133.70
Jan	133.00	133.00	129.00	130.00	134.00
Mar	135.00	135.50	131.50	132.50	136.00
May	134.00	134.00	129.00	131.30	135.50
Jul	137.00	137.00	131.50	133.50	138.20
Aug	139.00	139.00	132.50	134.50	140.00
Sep	140.50	140.50	134.00	134.00	140.60

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Oct	416.50	417.00	411.50	413.50	421.00
Nov	417.00	417.50	412.00	414.80	421.00
Dec	422.00	422.00	414.50	416.00	423.50
Feb	428.00	428.00	420.50	423.00	431.00
Apr	436.00	436.00	427.50	430.00	438.00
Jun	442.00	442.00	436.00	437.00	445.00
Aug	448.00	448.00	443.50	444.00	451.00
Oct	452.50	454.00	449.00	450.00	458.00
Dec	463.50	464.50	456.00	457.00	465.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	45.10	45.77	44.80	45.15	45.00
Feb	41.90	42.40	41.50	42.10	41.60
Apr	39.95	40.65	39.75	40.50	40.00
Jun	40.75	41.75	40.75	41.20	41.00
Aug	41.30	41.60	41.20	41.35	41.15

Sales: Dec 3300; Feb 3240; April 1320; June 575; Aug 180.
Open interest: Oct 32; Dec 11378; Feb 18741; April 4259; June 3287; Aug 1104.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	54.25	55.45	54.15	54.90	54.35
Feb	50.25	51.80	50.25	51.50	50.60
Apr	45.30	46.60	45.20	46.35	45.55
Jun	45.80	46.70	45.80	46.40	46.30
Jul	44.80	46.45	44.75	46.40	44.25
Aug	43.40	44.50	43.00	b44.30	43.25
Oct	39.20	40.80	39.10	b40.30	a39.55

Sales: Dec 2219; Feb 2370; April 796; June 208; July 168; Aug 36; Oct 20.
Open interest: Oct 21; Dec 6841; Feb 6754; April 2220; June 1901; July 1283; Aug 312; Oct 71.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Nov	54.60	54.50	54.00	54.25	54.80
Dec	58.35	58.80	57.80	57.80	58.25
Jan	55.80	55.80	55.25	55.25	55.80
Feb	51.75	51.75	51.25	a51.55	51.45
Mar	51.05	51.05	51.00	51.00	51.38
Apr	48.80	48.80	48.00	48.00	—

Sales: Nov 75; Dec 254; Jan 7; Feb 3; March 25; April 1.
Open interest: Oct 7; Nov 834; Dec 1581; Jan 516; Feb 100; March 91.

PORK BELLIES (38,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Feb	86.40	87.62	84.87	86.80	a86.17
Mar	83.40	85.20	83.40	b85.20	a83.70
May	80.75	82.20	80.70	b82.20	80.80
Jul	78.85	79.90	78.00	79.20	78.50
Aug	75.00	76.45	74.60	75.90	75.15

Sales: Feb 3558; March 1416; May 1375; July 1050; Aug 300.
Open interest: Feb 4285; March 3108; May 2272; July 2120; Aug 932.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	143.90	143.90	143.00		144.40
Mar	146.60	146.60	145.20	145.50	147.70
Jun	149.50	149.50	148.40	148.50	150.10
Sep	152.00	152.00	151.20	151.20	152.00
Dec	155.90	155.90	154.60	154.80	155.80
Mar				158.70	163.50

Sales: Dec 1,460; March 140; June 40; Sep. 5; Dec. 8; March 2.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Oct. 27, 1975

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	15.05	15.20	14.82	14.95	15.65
May	15.00	15.10	14.70	14.79	14.95
Jul	15.00	15.00	14.82	14.76	14.99
Sep	14.85	14.85	14.60	14.67	15.01
Oct	14.78	14.78	14.55	14.68	14.71
Mar	14.60	14.61	14.40	14.45	14.70

Sales: 4,282.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)
No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	41.15	42.45	41.15	41.65	41.25
Mar	38.60	38.60	38.55	38.45	38.75
May	35.11	35.60	35.70	35.70	45.70
Jul	34.35	34.50	34.05	34.05	33.50

Sales: 797.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Oct	52.80	53.20	52.80	53.30	53.50
Dec	53.50	53.80	53.30	53.70	53.50
Jan	54.10	54.30	53.90	54.30	54.10
Mar	55.10	55.50	53.40	55.50	55.30
May	56.40	56.80	56.80	56.70	56.38
Jul	57.60	57.80	57.30	57.80	57.60
Sep	58.80	59.10	58.70	58.90	58.80

Sales: Estimated 1,398.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Nov	6.42	6.67	6.37	6.59	6.48
Mar	7.80	8.35	7.80	8.34	7.93
Apr	9.30	9.82	9.21	9.70	9.38
May	11.90	12.40	11.90	12.20	12.45

Sales: 6,388.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Oct	417.50	417.50	413.50	513.30	323.70
Nov	417.50	417.50	413.70	413.70	424.10
Dec	420.00	421.00	415.00	416.50	426.70
Jan	423.50	424.50	418.50	419.70	430.00
Mar	430.60	431.00	425.10	426.70	437.20
May	437.00	437.50	432.30	433.70	444.40
Jul	442.50	444.50	389.80	440.80	451.40
Sep	449.50	451.50	446.50	447.50	458.30
Dec	459.80	461.20	456.30	457.80	468.30
Jan	462.80	465.50	460.00	461.00	472.20

Sales estimated: 31,221.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Nov	62.00	62.45	62.00	B62.25	B61.55
Jan	62.50	63.50	62.50	63.35	B63.35
Mar	63.60	64.65	63.60	B64.30	B64.15
May	64.90	65.55	64.90	65.60	B65.20
Jul	65.25	66.20	65.65	66.60	B66.95
Sep	66.85	66.65	66.65	B67.25	66.80

Sales: 195.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	52.35	52.45	51.81	52.15	52.58
Mar	53.65	53.76	53.08	53.42	53.85
May	54.45	54.45	54.00	B54.25	B54.45
Jul	54.85	54.85	54.85	B54.80	B54.90
Oct	54.85	54.85	54.76	B54.25	B55.00
Dec	55.05	55.05	54.72	54.85	B55.05
Mar				B55.10	B55.30

GOLD (100 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Oct	142.50	142.50	142.50	142.00B	142.50
Dec	143.50	143.60	142.70	142.00S	143.30
Feb	145.20	145.20	141.40	144.80S	145.00
Apr	147.10	147.90	146.50	146.60S	148.10
Jun	149.10	149.10	148.60	148.70S	149.25
Aug	150.80	151.10	150.70	150.20S	150.50
Oct	153.00	153.40	152.80	152.90S	154.50
Dec	155.30	155.50	155.20	154.60S	156.80

Sales: estimated 798.

London Commodities

SUGAR

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
Dec	179	170	173.50-173.60	170 -170.50
Mar	177	168	171.50-172	168.25-168.40
May	175	167.25	170.25-170.50	167.50-167.70
Aug	174	166	168.75-169	165.75-166
Oct	171	168.05	168 -168.50	165 -165.50
Dec	170	167	167.25-167.50	164 -165.50
Mar	168.50		166.25-168.25	163 -165.50

Lots: 5,902.

COCOA

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
Dec	687	675	675 -676	677 -677.50
Mar	653	644	644.50-645	643.50-644
May	635	628	627 -628	625.50-626
Jul	620	615	615 -620	610.50-612
Sep	No trade		608 -610	605 -607
Dec	602	601	600 -601	600 -601
Mar	602	599	597 -598	597 -599

Lots: 2,049.

COFFEE

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
Nov	748	743	745 -747.50	746 -748
Jan	747.50	744	746 -746.50	744.50-745
Mar	739	734	738 -738.50	736 -736.50
May	737	733.50	736 -737	734.50-735
Jul	734		736.50-738	734 -735
Sep	798	795	738 -739	736 -737
Nov	735		738 -739	736 -737

Lots: 425.

London Metal Markets

	Today (bid-asked)	Previous (bid-asked)
Copper wire bars: spot	557 - 557.50	555.50- 556
3 months	578.50- 579	576.50- 577
Cathodes: spot	543.50- 544	540 - 541
3 months	565.50- 566	562 - 563
Tin: spot	3,028 -3,030	3,045 -3,048
3 months	3,073 -3,075	3,095 -3,097
Lead: spot	161.75- 162.25	163.50- 164
3 months	169 - 169.50	171 - 171.50
Zinc: spot	347 - 348	345 - 345.50
3 months	356.50- 357	354.50- 355
Silver: spot	202 - 202.30	207 - 207.40
3 months	208.80- 209	213.80- 214

Paris Commodities

COCOA

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	N.Ch.
Dec	612	601	608-609	+12
Mar	590	582	584-585	+ 9
May	—	—	565-575	+ 3
Jul	—	—	555- —	+ 3
Sep	—	—	545- —	+ 2
Dec	—	—	540- —	+ 2

Lots: 200.

Market Summary

Oct. 27, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Tenneco	494,000	24⅝	+ ⅛
CentSo West	233,800	16⅝	— ⅛
Polaroid	191,700	36⅝	+1
SouthCal Ed	146,500	19	
Southern Co	140,500	18⅝	
Beat Food	126,300	23⅝	+ ⅛
East Kodak	111,200	100⅞	+ ⅛
Citicorp	105,900	28⅛	—1⅛
Cont Oil	96,800	64	—1
Exxon Cp	94,300	88⅝	—1⅛
Gen Motors	90,700	55	
StdOil Ohio	89,200	75¼	+1⅛
Texaco Inc	88,000	24¼	— ⅛
Lucky Str	87,000	16⅝	— ⅛
Am Tel&Tel	84,300	49	— ⅛

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	18.10	18.10
Advances	630	515
Declines	691	890
Unchanged	479	417
Total issues	1800	1822
New 1975 highs	20	37
New 1975 lows	17	11

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Champ Ho	164,300	3½	+ ⅛
Instrum Sys	34,200	⅝	
Sdc Mtg Inv	28,100	⅝	+ ⅛
Syste Corp	27,200	32½	
Intl Brknot	17,000	1⅛	
Permaner	15,800	7⅛	— ⅛
Dome Petrl	15,700	32	— ¼
AmSci Eng	14,900	11⅛	— ⅝
Rangrq Can	14,800	12⅛	
HoustOil M	14,100	30⅝	+ ⅛

Appro total stock sales 1,320,000
Stock sales year ago 1,561,250

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
83.21	82.99	83.09	+0.02

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	838.80	845.17	831.31	838.48	— 2.04
20 Trn	166.75	168.32	165.19	166.75	+ 0.17
15 Util	82.66	83.17	81.96	82.44	— 0.03
65 Stk	256.36	258.47	254.21	256.34	— 0.34

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	101.25	99.50	100.52	—0.88
15 Railroads	37.89	37.27	37.53	—0.04
60 Utilities	43.88	43.16	43.46	—0.19
500 Stocks	90.40	88.56	89.73	—0.10

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	47.58	47.33	47.32	—0.05
Industrials	52.99	52.71	52.93	—0.02
Transportation	31.23	31.20	31.32	+0.01
Utilities	32.55	32.43	32.51	—0.07
Finance	45.04	44.63	44.83	—0.42

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Oct. 27	151,641	370,504	2,155
Oct. 24	147,472	374,153	1,822
Oct. 23	165,090	366,923	1,752
Oct. 21	179,741	416,325	2,108
Oct. 20	158,148	347,519	2,141
Oct. 17	128,891	327,168	3,836

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

FCE Quotations

Oct. 26, 1975		1975 Dec	1976 Mar	1976 Jun
DJIA 838.48	bid	838	838	833
	offer	843	853	853
FTI 354.38	bid	351	350	340
	offer	354	360	358
TKDJ 4332.75	bid	4250	4200	4200
	offer	4350	4450	4500

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	6 Mos.	3 Mos.		6 Mos.	3 Mos.
Africa, French sp. countries (air) ..$	72.50	40.00	Libya (air) ..$	85.50	47.00
Africa, oth. (air) .$	114.00	63.00	Luxembourg LFr.	2,025.00	1,125.00
Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco (air) ..$	62.00	34.30	Malagasy (air) ..$	97.50	54.00
Arabian Gulf (air) $	114.00	63.00	Mexico (air) ..$	114.00	63.00
Austria (air) .Sch.	975.00	525.00	Netherlands ....FL	142.00	79.00
Belgium ....B.Fr.	2,025.00	1,125.00	New Zealand (air) $	146.00	81.00
Canada (air) ...$	114.00	63.00	Norway (air) N.Kr.	289.00	161.00
Denmark (air) D.Kr.	319.00	176.00	Pakistan (air) ..$	114.00	63.00
France ......F.F.	206.00	112.00	Persian Gulf (air) $	114.00	63.00
Germany (air) D.M.	139.00	75.00	Portugal (air) Esc.	1,425.00	787.00
Great Britain ....£	16.50	9.00	Saudi Arabia (air) $	85.50	47.00
Greece (air) ...Dr.	1,856.00	862.00	Singapore (air) ..$	136.00	75.00
India (air) ......$	114.00	63.00	Sri Lanka (air) .$	114.00	63.00
Iran, Iraq (air) ..$	85.50	47.00	Spain (air) Ptas.	3,380.00	1,818.00
Ireland ....£	16.50	9.00	Sweden (air) S.Kr.	228.00	127.00
Israel (air) .....$	85.50	47.00	Switzerland ...S.Fr.	150.00	82.00
Italy ....Lire	37,500.00	21,000.00	Thailand (air) ...$	136.00	75.00
Japan, Korea (air) $	136.00	75.00	Turkey (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
Lebanon (air) ...$	85.00	47.00	U.A.R. (air) ....$	85.50	47.00
			U.S.A. (air) .....$	97.50	54.00
			U.S.S.R. (air) ...$	59.00	33.00

28-10-75

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The strength of Salomon.

The commitments of our people.

We are a partnership. This, plus our capital position and our willingness to risk it, and the 1,115 people who make us go, reflect commitments that have a special meaning for our clients.

Virtually all our general partners' capital is in the firm and must remain there together with their profits. We place this capital at risk daily. It provides liquidity for institutional investors in all quality securities, in virtually any amount, no matter how difficult the market conditions. Our capital is also committed to raising money for Governments, Federal agencies, municipalities and corporations at the best possible price.

We are dedicated to performance. All general partners are active, making on-the-spot decisions throughout each working day. We have 48 general partners (average age–42), 78 vice presidents and 989 valued employees. And all 1,115 of us are committed to client service–to relating our research to our customers' markets, to executing swaps on the most favorable terms, and to making our distribution responsive to the needs of our clients.

This is a tradition that began with our founding partners in 1910 who insisted on dedicated customer service. And it is our people's commitment to this principle that is the foremost strength we bring to our clients.

Here are some measurements of these commitments in dollars and cents terms for our fiscal year ended September 30, 1975:

Fiscal Year Highlights	1975	1974
Total purchases and sales of securities	$300.0 billion	$227.0 billion
Daily average inventory of securities	2.1 billion	1.2 billion
Corporate debt and equity offerings*	10.7 billion	8.0 billion
Private placements	1.1 billion	1.4 billion
Municipal bond offerings*	6.8 billion	4.1 billion
Gross revenues	247.0 million	179.0 million
Total net worth**	137.7 million	122.7 million

*Managed or co-managed. **Includes $50 million in subordinated debentures.

Salomon Brothers. Market Makers and Investment Bankers. Members of Major Securities Exchanges. Offices: New York, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, London (subsidiary), Los Angeles, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco.

Salomon Brothers

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Oct. 27

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29	20⅝	NevP pf2.30		z1010	21⅞	21	21	— ½
19½	13	NEngEl 1.78	7	42	18¾	18¼	18½	— ¼
13½	8⅞	NEngE 1.28	7	36	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ¼
27¾	22¾	N EngT 2.36	10	13	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ¼
14¼	8¼	Newhall .40	9	5	12¼	12½	12½	
26½	18¼	Newmt 1.60	13	58	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
23¼	16⅝	NYSEG 2.20	7	145	22⅝	22⅜	22½	
91	78½	NYSE pf8.80		z100	86	86	86	
20½	19¼	NYSE pf2.12		1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
12⅝	8⅛	NiaMP 1.24	7	152	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	
104	98½	NiM pf 11.75		z200	103½	103⅛	103½	— ⅞
97½	87	NiM pf 10.60		z200	94½	94½	94½	— ½
59½	51¾	NiaM pf 6.10		z70	54	54	54	—
53	41½	NiaM pf 5.25		z50	46	46	46	— 1
41	31	NiaM pf 3.90		z120	36½	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
37	29	NiaM pf 3.60		z30	33	33	33	— ½
35	29½	NiaM pf 3.40		z10	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ¾
15	11	NiaShr 1.13e		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
17¾	11¼	NL Ind 1	7	158	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
18½	12¾	NLT Cp .60	6	151	15	14⅝	15	+ ¼
71	59⅞	NorflkWn 5	9	17	66⅝	65⅞	66⅛	— ⅞
15⅝	12½	Norlin 1.25	3	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
22¼	18⅞	Norris 1.20	7	34	21⅞	20⅝	21⅞	+ 1⅛
44⅝	24¼	NoACoal .80	8	2	33	33	33	
10⅞	5⅝	NoAMt 1.15e	9	105	6⅝	6⅛	6½	+ ¼
24¼	12¾	NoAPhl 1.20	10	55	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
3⅜	2¼	NoCAir .10e	7	26	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅝	11-16	NoCeAir wt		11	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
10	6⅞	NoestUt 1.02	6	263	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
24¼	7⅛	NorIllGas 2	7	38	21¾	21½	21¾	
24½	19¾	NoIlG pf1.90		3	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ¼
18½	13¾	NIndPS 1.36	9	21	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+ ⅛
76¼	51½	NNGs 3.10a	7	76	72⅝	72	72⅛	— ⅝
26½	15⅞	NoStPw 1.84	9	191	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	
52	46½	NSPw pf4.56		z10	47½	47½	47½	+ 1
4⅞	2⅝	Northgt .50e	156	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
33¾	22¼	Northrp 1.60	5	22	30	29⅝	29¾	+ ½
22⅞	11⅝	NwstAirl .45	8	101	19½	19⅛	19⅜	+ ¼
47¾	34	NwtBnc 1.70	9	11	44½	43¾	44½	+ 1
30½	13¾	NwEn cf1.80	6	29	26	25¾	25¾	
35½	18⅞	NwNind 1.75	3	44	31⅞	31¼	31½	— ¼
16⅞	8½	Nwstind wt		14	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
78¾	49½	Nwtin pf4.20		3	70½	70½	70½	— 2
12½	7⅞	NwMu 1.01e	10	42	9⅝	9	9	— ⅜
28¾	20½	Norton 1.70	7	4	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
22⅝	10⅞	NorSim .50b	12	202	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
48	25¼	NortS pf1.60		4	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ½
18¾	10⅝	NucorCp .28	3	4	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ¼
11⅝	6½	NVF 1.77t	1	54	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼

O

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11½	5½	Oak Ind .40	10	3	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
14½	7¼	OakiteP .84	7	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
22¾	12¾	OcciPet .75e	4	567	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
12½	6⅝	OccidPet wt		82	7	6¾	6⅞	
70¼	42	OccidPt pf4		3	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ¼
73	48⅝	OccIP pf3.60		27	51¾	49½	51¼	+ ⅞
22⅞	19	OcciP pf2.50		41	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	
21¾	13½	OgdenCp 1	3	24	15¾	15½	15⅝	
16⅞	12¾	OhioEd 1.66	9	42	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
50	47¼	OhEd pf4.40		z30	43	43	43	— ½
114½	107	OhP pfA 14		z130	114¼	113	114	— ⅜
117½	101	OhPw pf 14		z100	115	113	113	— 2
81	69	OhPw pf8.48		z30	74	74	74	
75	68	OhPw pf8.04		z280	73	73	73	
13⅝	8¼	OKC Cp .80	4	25	10	9⅝	9⅞	
25¼	17⅝	OklaGE 1.40	12	141	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
11½	9½	OkIGE pf.80		z60	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
25½	17⅝	OklaNG 1.60	8	x17	23¾	23¼	23⅜	
25⅞	14⅝	OlinCp 1.20	5	21	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
27¼	13¾	Olinkraft 1	8	41	26½	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
13⅞	7⅝	Omark .50	5	16	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
11	7⅝	Oneida .96	5	3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
12⅝	10	Opelika 1	9	5	12	12	12	
12¾	7½	OrangR 1.20	9	85	12¾	11½	12¼	+ ⅝
16½	3⅝	Orange .18	13	47	14⅝	13½	13⅞	— ⅛
38⅞	24⅝	OtisElv 2.20	7	121	37⅝	37	37⅛	— ¼
27	11	OutMar 1.20	11	11	24⅝	24⅜	24½	+ ⅜
16¾	8	OutletCo .75	5	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
21¼	9	OvernitT .80	10	33	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	8¼	OverShip .15	3	x18	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
42⅞	25¼	OwenCn .88	20	49	40⅞	40¼	40⅝	+ ¼
50¼	32	OwenIll 1.72	9	x49	48⅞	48⅜	48⅝	+ ⅛
79½	62½	OwnIl pf4.75		6	79⅝	79½	79⅝	+ ¾
14⅝	7¼	Oxfrdind .60	5	10	14¼	14	14¼	

P - Q

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
14⅝	11½	PacAS 1.20a		73	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
23½	18⅝	PacGas 1.88	8	225	21	20⅞	21	
19	14⅝	PacLtg 1.68	7	45	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
25⅝	13⅝	PacPetrl .80	11	7	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
21	14⅝	PacPw 1.70	9	26	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
15½	12⅝	PacTT 1.20	8	37	14	13⅞	13⅞	
9⅝	7½	PacTin .80e	7	3	9⅛	9½	9½	
8¼	2⅜	PaineW .30e	3	43	6⅝	6	6¼	+ ⅛
13⅞	8¾	PaW pf1.30		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
6	2⅝	PalmBc .25	5	34	6	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	3	Pamida .10e	9	136	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
5¼	2	PanAm Air		404	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
34¾	20¼	PanEP 2.10	6	21	30¼	30	30¼	
11	6⅛	Paprcft .60b	4	27	8⅛	8	8	
15⅝	8⅝	Pargas .98	7	16	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
24⅝	13¾	ParHan 1.12	7	12	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
39¾	14	Pasco 25c	19	90	37¾	37¾	37⅝	— ⅛
16¼	6⅛	Payls nw .35	9	59	16⅝	15½	16¼	+ ⅞
22	9½	PeabGa .08r	11	31	17¼	17	17	— ⅜
2⅜	1	Penn Cent		37	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
7⅝	3⅝	PennDix .24	6	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
63¼	36½	Penney 1.16	31	117	50	49½	49¾	— ½
53	45	PaCo pf4.62		1	50	50	50	
20	15⅝	PaPwLt 1.80	7	44	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
102	100¼	PaPLt pf 11		z440	102½	102¼	102½	+ ½
92	79	PaPL pf8.70		z20	83	83	83	+ 1
93	79	PaPL pf8.60		z100	86	86	86	+ 1¼
52	44⅝	PaPL pf4.50		z230	46¾	45¾	46¼	— ¼
26⅞	17⅛	Pennwlt 1.36	8	86	27	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
43¼	31	Penwl pf2.50		2	41	41	41	+ ½
22	18⅝	Penwl pf1.60		10	20¼	20½	20½	
23½	17	Pennzol 1.20	7	147	20½	20¼	20⅜	— ¼
7⅞	3⅝	PeopDrg .20	9	10	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
37¼	30¼	PeopGs 2.68	6	45	35⅞	35	35⅛	
72⅞	40⅞	PepsiCo 1.60	17	193	71	70⅛	70⅝	— ⅞
30	16	PerkElm .28	24	93	26½	25¾	25⅞	— ⅝
25⅝	16⅝	Pet Inc 1.50	7	14	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ¼
15½	11	Petinc pf 1		5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ½
14¼	10	Petinc pf.80		4	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
13⅞	6¼	PeterPl .80	17	5	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
71⅞	34	Petrles .80a	21	25	48¼	48	48	
24½	8⅝	Petrolan .50	9	28	23⅝	23	23¼	— ⅜
22¼	16½	Petrim 2.01e		3	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ¾
36⅞	23⅝	Pfizer .76a	14	267	28⅝	28	28	— ⅜
40¼	29	PhelpD 2.20	11	38	32⅝	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅝
15½	11⅝	PhilaEl 1.64	8	274	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
84	67	PhilE pf8.75		z170	75½	75	75⅛	+ ½
76	57½	PhilE pf7.85		z100	67	67	67	— ¼
73¼	57	PhilE pf7.75		z20	66½	66½	66½	+ 1½
44	35	PhilE pf4.40		z50	37½	37½	37½	— ½
39	32½	PhilE pf3.80		z400	34	33½	33½	
12⅞	10¼	PhilaSub .70	7	6	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
59¼	40⅞	PhilMorr .90	14	161	51⅝	50⅝	50⅞	+ ¼
6	2	Philips Ind		10	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
60⅝	37	PhilPet 1.60	11	261	55	53¼	53⅛	— 2
8½	3⅝	PhilVnH .40		2	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	7⅝	Pickwk .08e	9	14	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
15	9¼	PiedNG 1.40	5	11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅝	Pier 1 Imprt	17	73	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
85¾	36	Pllsbury 2	14	61	84⅞	82½	83	— 2⅛
31¾	19⅝	Plon Cp 1.20	10	18	30⅝	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	11¼	PitneyB .60	9	60	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
28	13½	PittFrg .80b	6	6	21¼	21	21	— ¼
81¼	36⅞	Pittston 1.60	6	398	63	59½	60½	— 2½
37⅝	31½	Pittston wi		40	31½	30	30⅝	— 1⅛
24¼	15¼	Pizza Hut	13	94	22½	22¼	22⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅞	Plan Resrch	7	31	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	— ¼
6⅝	2¼	Playboy .12	28	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
18⅞	6¼	Plessy 1.38e	6	42	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅜
7⅛	3¾	PNB MR .40	15	10	4½	4⅜	4½	
43½	15	Polaroid .32	25	1921	36⅝	35⅞	36	+ ⅜
13¼	3⅞	Ponderosa	24	29	10⅛	10	10	
20¼	13⅝	Portec 1b	4	17	17½	17¼	17⅜	
17⅛	12⅞	PortGE 1.58	8	32	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
50¼	23⅞	Poltch 1.50	12	37	45⅝	44¾	45⅝	
13¼	10	PotmEl 1.16	9	86	11	10⅞	10⅞	
56⅞	50	PotEl pf5.50		z100	53	53	53	
34¼	26⅝	PotEl pf2.44		2	30	30	30	
33¼	24⅞	PPG In 1.80	9	60	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
16	10	Premr pf.90		11	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
100¾	78½	ProctGam 2	22	187	89	88	88⅝	+ ⅝
8⅝	5⅝	ProdRsh .30	8	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
38⅝	18⅞	Proler 1.40	3	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
6	3⅜	PSA Inc		11	4⅛	4	4	
16⅞	12¼	PSvCol 1.20	7	32	15⅝	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
18	12	PSvEG 1.72	7	131	17¾	17⅝	17½	— ¼
99	82	PSEG pf9.62		z20	92	91	92	
76¾	64½	PSEG pf7.80		z100	73⅝	73¼	73¼	+ ¼
78	65	PSEG pf7.70		z100	73	72	73	+ 2
77	61	PSEG pf7.40		z420	69	67½	69	+ ½
52	42½	PSEG pf5.05		z60	48	48	48	— ½
15⅛	12¼	PSEG pf1.40		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
41	29⅝	PSvInd 2.56	11	105	39⅝	39	39¼	+ ⅛
19	11½	PSvNH 1.88	7	x10	18⅝	18½	18½	
21¼	11⅜	PSvNM 1.28	9	8	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
9½	3	Pubickr Ind	9	18	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Puebiol .22p		13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	2¾	PR Ce .00p		1	3	3	3	— ¼
27⅛	18⅞	PugSdP 2.16	6	27	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	
34	25⅝	Pullmn 1.20	8	52	26¾	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	7¾	PurexCp .96	9	54	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
21	14¼	Purex pf1.35		5	21	21	21	
3⅝	1⅛	Purltn Fash		43	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
38½	17⅝	Purolator 1	13	78	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	— ½
20¼	12⅝	QuakOat .84	14	110	20¼	19¾	20⅛	+ ¼
102¼	97	QuaO pf9.56		z50	101	101	101	
26¼	15	QuakStO .72	10	10	18⅝	17¾	17⅞	— ½
7⅝	4	Questor .12t		3	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛

R

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
45⅝	36	RalstonP .90	17	x86	45⅝	45	45¼	+ ¼
5⅞	2⅛	Ramad .09p	12	185	3⅝	3⅜	3¼	+ ⅛
10	6⅞	Rancoln .40		1	7	7	7	— ⅛
8¼	5	RapAm .37p		18	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
22⅜	7¼	Raymint .48	7	22	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ¼
59⅞	25¼	Raytheon 1	12	126	54⅝	54	54¼	
21⅝	18⅝	RCA 1	16	490	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	
55½	39	RCA cvpf 4		3	51⅝	51	51	— ⅜
3⅝	1¼	vjReadg Co		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3½	1⅛	vjReadg 1pf		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3½	1	vjReadg 2pf		1	2	2	2	— ¼
27	15⅝	RdgBate .35	5	32	17⅞	17⅛	17¼	+ ¼
4½	1⅝	Redman Ind		12	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
14⅝	7⅝	ReeceCp .74	16	29	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ¼
36½	16¼	Reed Tool	12	57	33	32½	33	+ ¼
22	15⅝	Reeves 1.80	10	31	20⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	10¼	ReichCh .66	5	x23	11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ¼
7	4½	Rellab St .60	6	9	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	10¼	RellanEl .90	5	64	16¼	15⅝	16	+ ½
51	35	Rellan pf3		x1	49¼	43¼	49⅛	+ 2½
8⅝	4¼	RellGp .28p		35	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	7¼	ReG pfC.45p		3	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ½
18¾	10½	ReG pfB.55p		7	12½	12	12	+ ½
14¼	7½	Republic Cp	4	11	8	8	8	
3⅝	1	RepMtg Inv		5	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
35⅞	22⅞	RepStl 1.60a	4	54	29⅞	29⅝	29½	— ⅛
16⅞	4⅝	ResrvOil .12	7	46	7⅛	7	7⅛	
22½	13⅝	RetailCred 2	9	4	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
37¼	17⅛	RevcoDS .40	19	33	34⅝	33½	33½	— 1
14½	6¼	RevCop .25p	8	21	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
81½	47¾	Revlon 1.40	19	133	78½	77	78	+ 1
4⅝	2⅝	Rexham .20	8	20	4⅛	4	4⅛	
24¾	12⅝	Rexnord 1.20	6	20	23	22½	23	+ ¼
60⅝	49½	Reynln 3.08	8	72	58¾	58⅛	58½	
24¼	14⅝	ReynMet 1a	6	77	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
59	44½	ReyM pf4.50		7	52	51	52	+ 1
10⅝	7	RaySec .40a	6	19	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
12¼	8	Richardsn 1	9	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	
24½	13⅞	RichMer .64	11	77	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅛	Richmnd .80	7	148	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
17⅞	10¼	RiegelT 1.30	6	45	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	8	RioGran .60	8	43	18¼	18¼	18¼	
10⅞	7⅛	RioGr pf.80		3	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
15½	4⅞	Rite Ald .16	15	212	13¾	13¼	13⅝	+ ¼
24⅝	10⅝	RivianF .90	11	24	20⅞	20½	20⅝	
16	9	Robshaw .70	23	117	12⅛	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
23⅝	10¼	Robrtsn 1.50	4	31	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	9	Robins .24a	11	146	11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
17⅞	10⅝	RochG 1.28b	6	29	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅝	RochTel .76	9	25	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
11¼	4⅞	Rockowr .52	16	19	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
25½	16⅝	Rockwllnt 2	8	44	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
86½	46½	RohmH 1.28	27	18	61	60	60	— ¾
11	7⅛	Rohrind .40		15	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ¼
22⅝	11¼	Rollins .30	16	92	22⅜	22½	22⅜	+ ⅜
8½	4⅞	Ronson .14p	22	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16	9⅝	Roper 1.20		5	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
25¼	17¾	RorerA .90	9	32	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
48¾	27⅝	Rosario .40b	14	49	31⅝	31	31¼	+ ⅛
19½	8⅞	RoyCCol .72	12	19	16	15¾	15¾	
39¼	24½	RoylD 3.26e	3	66	35¾	35½	35½	— ⅛
7½	3⅛	Roylind .45t	9	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5⅝	3¼	RTE Cp .16	30	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
25⅝	14	Rubbrm .40	24	4	24¼	24	24	
25⅝	11	Rucker .20	4	46	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
12	5⅞	RussTog .76	19	17	10¼	9⅞	10	
9	3⅝	Ryder Sys		256	7½	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛

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1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
41¾	25	SabineR .56	10	5	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	
3½	1½	Safegrd Ind	13	7	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
52⅝	34½	SafewyStr 2	10	218	49	48⅝	48½	— ⅜
7⅛	3	Saga Corp	6	36	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
39¼	26½	StJoMin 1.20	9	133	37½	36¼	36⅜	— ⅝
18⅝	8⅞	StJoLtP 1.42	11	14	11⅞	11	11	— ½
27⅝	21¼	StLSaF 2.50	7	11	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	+ ½
11⅝	9½	StPaulS .96a		x32	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
32½	19½	StRegP 1.52	8	78	32¼	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
7¼	3½	Salant .24b	10	21	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
13⅝	10¾	SanDGs 1.20	11	193	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
10⅝	2⅝	Sandrs Asso	2	23	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
14¼	5¾	SJuanR .99t	6	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
31¼	24¼	SFeInd 1.80	8	127	30⅝	30	30¼	— ⅛
8⅝	7	SFeInd pf.50		30	8	8	8	+ ⅛
35⅞	18⅝	SanFeInt .30	9	36	21⅝	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
14	5⅛	SargWel .40	8	16	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
5½	3	Saul REst		7	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
8¾	6⅝	SavanE .30r	4	18	7⅛	7	7	— ¼
3¼	1⅞	Sav A Stop		24	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
6⅞	3	SavOOr .15a	18	29	6	5⅝	6	
7⅝	1⅝	SavinB Mch	5	6	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Saxon Ind	16	54	4	3⅞	4	
3⅞	2	SCA Svc		35	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
6	2⅝	Schaefer Cp		2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
67¼	44½	ScheringPl .88	23	58	55	54½	54⅝	— ⅝
30⅛	15½	SchlitzBr .68	28	38	19½	19	19	— ⅛
90½	69	Schlumb .60	22	234	78⅝	76¼	76½	— 1
14⅝	9	SCM Cp .50	4	39	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ¼
10½	4⅝	SCOAInd .60	7	36	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ¼
9⅝	6	ScotLad .36	4	15	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
20	9⅛	ScotFet 1.08	11	247	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	8¾	ScottFor .74	7	13	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
19⅛	12⅝	ScottPap .68	9	58	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
11½	5	Scottys .10	16	47	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
15	8⅝	ScovilMfg 1	10	189	11⅛	11⅜	11¼	+ ⅛
8½	7⅛	Scudd pf.83e		3	7½	7½	7½	
24⅛	18⅝	Sea Cont .30	3	x69	14⅝	14	14	
31½	17⅞	SeabCL 1.40	6	48	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
6⅞	2½	SeabWA .04t	4	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
37	25	Seagram .80	12	4	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
14⅝	7	SealdPw .80	8	17	10¾	10½	10½	— ½
25¾	13½	SearleG .52	11	288	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	— ¼
74⅝	48⅝	Sears 1.68a	28	395	70⅝	68⅞	69⅞	— 1⅛
4	1⅝	Seatrain Lin	300	39	3⅛	3	3	
38⅞	21½	Sedcoinc 1.3	6	62	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	— ⅜
7⅝	3¼	SvcCpInt .12	4	7	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
11⅝	5½	Servomt .40	7	6	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Shakspre .28	26	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14	5½	Shapell .30	8	42	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
57⅝	39¼	ShellOil 2.40	6	27	54¼	54	54	— ½
31⅛	10¼	ShellT 1.12e	5	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
6¾	4¼	ShellrGl .56	6	184	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ½
38⅝	24	ShellGl pf3		2	38¼	37½	38¼	+ 1¾
16⅝	10⅛	ShllGl pf1.40		3	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅜
17⅝	10⅝	ShllGl pf1.35		1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
48⅝	33	SherwW 2.20	7	55	34	33½	34	+ ⅝
76	55	Shr W pf4.40		z190	58	58	58	+ 1
10⅝	8¼	SierrPac .92	8	19	10	9⅝	9⅞	
19⅝	14⅛	Signal .90b	6	245	15¾	15½	15¾	— ⅛
47¼	32½	Signal pf2.20		1	34	34	34	
41½	25½	SignodeCp 1	12	5	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	
9⅝	2½	SimPrec .12	9	14	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ¼
24	12	Simm .88a	10	10	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
19⅝	8⅛	SimpPat .40	22	132	13⅞	13⅝	13½	— ¼
17½	9⅛	SingerCo .40		658	11⅛	10⅛	10¼	— 1⅛
39	27½	Singr pf3.50		82	30½	27⅝	28	— 2⅝
29⅝	18¼	SkaggCo .60	18	77	29	27⅞	29	+ 1⅛
67⅝	53½	Skelly 1.20a	7	16	67¼	67⅛	67¼	+ ¼
26	13⅞	Skyline .24	118	165	16⅝	16¼	16½	— ⅛
11	7¼	SmithAO .60	17	x42	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
36⅝	15⅝	SmithInt .36	9	40	27	26¼	26⅞	+ ⅜
57¼	43¼	Smithkline 2	13	45	53⅞	53⅛	53⅜	+ ⅜
10¾	7⅛	SmithTr .45	9	3	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	+ ⅛
20½	16½	Smucker .80	10	42	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ½
12⅝	7⅜	SolaBas .70	5	4	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Sonesta Int	1	7	2½	2½	2½	
13¼	5	SonyCp .04e	26	281	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
36	28	SooLin 3.85e	8	15	29⅝	29⅝	29½	— ¼
9	4½	SOS Con .34	5	4	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
16⅝	9¾	SCarEG 1.48	8	90	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
29½	23½	SCEG pf2.58		1	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
16¼	9½	SoJerin 1.56	7	22	13½	10¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Southdown	5	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
24¼	16½	Sdwn pf1.80		13	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
16	9½	SoestBkg .80	9	16	11⅝	11½	11½	
8½	5⅝	SoeatPS .64r	5	23	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
21½	16⅝	SoCalE 1.60	6	1452	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	8¾	SouthCo 1.40	7	1014	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
31⅝	23⅝	SoinGE 2.28	8	24	30⅝	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
59½	41	SoNRes 1.65	8	38	46⅛	45⅝	45⅞	— ⅛
34	28½	SoNETl 2.14	9	32	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	24⅝	Sou Pac 2.24	12	34	28¾	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
56¾	40	Sou Ry 2.12	10	27	52½	52	52½	+ ½
57½	44	SouRy pfA 3		15	53	52½	52½	— ½
6V	5¼	Sou Ry pf.50		24	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
34¼	19¼	SouUGs 1.60	8	42	34	33½	33⅝	— ¼
29½	13⅝	Southld .40b	13	14	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
8¾	4¼	SwstFor .20	6	17	6½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
19	12⅝	SwtPl pf1.50		4	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
11½	9⅝	SwstPSv .90	9	26	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
13¼	6⅞	SperryHut 1	10	8	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
34	27½	Sperry H pf 3		1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ¼
48⅝	25⅝	SperryR .76	11	141	42⅞	42⅝	42⅝	+ ½
12⅝	5⅝	Sprague El		10	6⅝	6⅝	6	
10⅞	8⅝	Spring M .75	20	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
20⅝	14⅝	SquarD 1.10	14	127	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ½
41½	24⅝	Squibb .84	17	101	36½	35⅝	36¼	+ ⅜
65	34⅝	StaleyM 1.60	6	30	59⅝	58⅛	59½	+ 1⅛
20⅝	19⅛	StPoor 1.92a		20	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
39⅞	33	StBrand 1.14	17	184	37⅝	36⅝	37	+ ¼
50¼	45	StdBr pf2.50		z10	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
50⅝	28	StBPaint .32	26	18	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞	— ⅛
33	22⅝	StdOilCal 2	5	204	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
83¼	36	StdOilInd 2	9	208	45⅝	45⅞	45⅞	— 1
85¾	44½	StOlOh 1.36	22	880	75	73¾	74⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	6⅝	StdPress .40	5	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Standex .56	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
21¼	12⅝	StanWks .96	9	33	17¾	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
8⅞	6	Stanray .60	55	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12	9¼	StaMS 1.10a		x32	11½	11	11	— ¼
87	40	StaufCh 2.40	8	121	85¼	80½	80⅝	— 2⅝
25½	15¼	SterDrug .70	14	172	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	2	SterlPre .11t	6	15	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
17	8	Sterndnt .40	8	26	11⅛	11	11⅛	
19⅞	10⅝	StevensJ .80	10	117	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
26⅝	17	StewWa 1.92	7	18	23¼	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅜
22¾	10⅞	StokVC 1.28	7	34	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅜
72½	33⅝	StoneW 2.50	9	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
18⅝	8⅝	StoneCon .60	4	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
20⅝	9⅝	StopShp 1.10	4	16	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	10¾	Storge Tech	7	29	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	12⅛	StorerBdg 1	7	17	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
12	6¼	StrldRite .70	7	4	10⅝	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
42	19	StuWor 1.32	8	5	39	38⅝	38⅞	— ⅛
31½	16	StW pfA1.40		4	29⅝	29⅛	29¼	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅝	Suave Shoe	7	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
18½	11¾	SubProGs 1	7	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	SuCrest .30	4	13	7	6⅞	7	
14⅝	9½	Sun Chm .40		4	10	10	10	
37⅝	27	SunOil 1r	6	x42	30⅝	29⅝	30	+ ⅜
40½	32	Sun O pf2.25		x17	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	
21⅝	11⅝	Sunbeam 1	12	135	18¼	17⅝	18	— ¼
26½	12⅝	Sundstrd .80	5	84	17¼	16⅝	17¼	— ⅛
16½	9	SunshMg .36	17	22	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	15	SupVal 1.10	8	14	26½	25	26	— ¾
249	153	SuprOil 1.80	12	15	182½	179½	179½	— 2½
5¼	3	SupmkG .20	32	29	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
10⅞	9⅝	Superscpe	4	16	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅝	SutroM .25p	27	3	4	4	4	
8¼	4	Swank .48	7	66	8	7⅝	7⅝	
23¼	12½	Sybron .84	9	7	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
41¼	28	Sybrn pf2.40		1	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
9⅛	3	Systron Don	7	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ½

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1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
28½	11⅝	TaftBrd .80	8	36	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
4¼	2⅝	Talcott Nat		5	3	3	3	
8⅞	5	Talley .60	5	42	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
11⅝	7⅜	Talley pfB 1		60	9¼	9¼	9¼	
18	9½	TampEl 1.04	9	x74	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
50⅝	11⅝	Tandy Corp	12	74	47⅝	45⅝	46½	— ⅜
14⅝	13⅝	Tandycft wi		142	14⅛	14	14	
7⅝	4	Tappan .20		11	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅝	4⅝	Technicolr	5	13	5⅝	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
14¼	5	Technicon	10	26	9	8⅞	8⅞	
43½	18⅝	Tektronx .24	14	72	41¾	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
6	2⅝	Telecor .25	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
25¼	9½	Teledyn .32t	9	174	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
62½	48⅝	Teledyn pf 6		4	61	60½	61	
9½	1½	Teleprmpt		148	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	⅞	Telex Cp	11	51	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	19⅝	Tenneco 1.76	6	4089	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ¼
3½	⅛	Tennco wt A		5495	9-16	5-16	7-16	+ 3-32
100½	74	Tennc pf5.50		3	92	91¾	91¾	+ ¼
20⅝	12⅝	TesoroP .40	3	167	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	21⅛	Texaco 2a	6	787	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
40	28¼	TexComm 1	12	11	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	25½	TexETr 1.70	8	44	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
28	26	TxET pf2.87		11	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	23½	TexGsT 1.88	8	11	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
36⅝	23⅝	Texsglf 1.20	7	35	29⅝	29	29⅝	— ⅛
14	8⅝	Texasind 1b	9	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
119⅞	61	TexInst 1	36	298	100⅞	98⅞	99¼	— ⅝
10⅝	4⅝	Texas Intl	5	28	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
21½	16⅝	TexOGs .10b	7	46	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
21¼	16½	TexPac Ld	19	7	18¼	18¼	18¼	
29⅞	16¼	TexUt 1.24	10	152	20½	19⅞	20⅛	— ¼
8½	2⅝	Texfi Ind		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
26	12⅝	Textron 1.10	9	83	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ¼
32½	20⅝	Textr pf2.08		18	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ¾
24½	15	Textr pf1.40		30	22	22	22	
46½	25⅝	ThomBet .76	21	18	37½	37	37⅛	— ⅛
11	5	Thomln .40b	19	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	ThomJW .50	11	41	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	ThriftDg .40	11	55	5⅝	5⅜	5½	
19⅝	9⅝	TI-Corp 1	19	36	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ¼
42⅝	30⅝	TidwatM .70	6	34	31½	31	31	— ⅜
16⅝	7⅛	TigerInt .40	12	77	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
61	26⅝	TimeInc 2	13	17	59⅝	58½	59	+ ¼
19⅝	10⅝	TimeMir .50	11	207	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	
40	24⅝	Timkn 2.20a	7	35	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅜
13⅝	9½	Tish Rlty		24	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	Todd Shipyd		5	8	8	8	— ⅛
22¼	16⅝	TolEdis 2.12	7	27	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	6⅝	TonkaCp .40	8	21	10½	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
8½	4⅝	TootRol .40b	11	2	7	7	7	
29⅞	13½	TraneCo .96	9	13	21⅝	21⅝	21½	+ ⅛
39½	24⅝	TranUn 1.60	14	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
12½	5⅝	Trans W Air		62	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
16¼	10¼	TWA pf 2		11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
13½	7⅝	TrnWF .16a	8	149	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
10¼	6	Transam .52	8	187	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	17½	Trainc 1.84e		x27	22	21⅝	22	+ ¼
9⅝	7⅝	Transco .80	9	41	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7⅝	4⅝	TranOh .20r	4	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Tranwy 1.40	6	21	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅜
28½	19⅝	Travlrs 1.08	12	140	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
36½	27	Travelr pf 2		2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	TRE Corp		40	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	16	TriCont .96e		88	20	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
16	10⅝	Triaind .90a	3	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
13	5⅝	TriaPfc .30p		3	7	6⅞	7	
34	9½	TrinityInd 1	5	48	31	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
26	13⅝	Tropican .20	17	8	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
27	14¼	TRW In 1.20	9	52	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ¼
62¼	48½	TRW pf4.50		8	56½	56½	56½	— 1
66	41⅝	TRW pf4.40		1	63½	63½	63½	
12⅝	7⅝	TucsonG .96	7	203	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
15½	5⅝	TwenCen .40	7	57	14⅛	14	14	— ⅜
19⅝	8½	TycoLb .20e	8	87	12⅝	11⅝	12	— ½
24½	13½	TylerCp .60	4	3	20⅝	20¼	20½	

U

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27¼	13⅝	UAL In .60a	18	100	22¾	22¼	22⅝	— ¾
24½	17	Uarco 1.20a	3	3	19	18⅞	19	
14⅝	10¼	UGI Cp 1.32	6	17	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
27	25	UGI pf2.75		2250	26	26	26	
12⅝	8½	UMC Ind 1	7	9	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅛	UMET Tr		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10½	7½	Unarco .50	3	38	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
37	17⅝	UniLtd .39e	18	10	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	6⅝	UnBanc .84b	8	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
78	37¼	UnCamp 2	13	116	75⅝	74⅝	74½	— ⅛
66½	40⅝	UnCarb 2.40	8	x293	59⅝	59	59	+
13⅞	7	UnComm 1p	6	25	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
8⅝	2½	Union Corp	9	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Un Elec 1.28	8	102	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
80	67½	UnEl 71pf 8		5	72	71¼	72	
71	64	UnEl pf7.44		4	67	66	67	+ 2
26⅞	23¼	UnEl pf2.72		9	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2½	Un Fidelity	14	20	5⅝	5½	5½	
50⅝	32½	UnOCal 1.98	7	47	47	46⅝	46⅝	— ¼
66	43	UOCa pf2.50		3	60½	60½	60½	— ⅛
82¼	61¾	UPacCp 2.80	19	44	74	73	73	— ¾
10	6⅝	Uniroyal .70	9	100	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
81¾	66½	Uniryal pf 8		z210	77	76	76⅝	+ 1¼
8	3⅝	Unit Brands		28	5⅝	5	5	
8⅝	5⅝	UnBrnd pfA		12	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅜
8¼	6	UnitCp .72e		17	7¼	7¼	7¼	
8⅝	4⅝	U FinCal .20	5	16	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
12⅝	6⅝	UnGasP .32	9	68	12½	12¼	12⅝	
12½	6⅝	Un Guarnty	14	18	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	— ¼
23⅝	17½	U Illum 2.32	5	20	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
12¼	6⅛	UnitInd .40	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
5¼	1⅝	UnitInn .10		27	4	4	4	
13⅝	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	8	12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
18½	10⅝	UnitMM .80		20	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
20	8	Un Nucl	48	90	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
2½	1⅛	UnitPk Min		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16	6	UnitRefg .48	5	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
36¼	25½	USFidG 2.48	13	27	33½	33⅛	33⅛	
17¼	12¼	USFoS 1.60a		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	14⅛	USGyps .80	16	94	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
25½	20	USGy pf1.80		7	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	US Home		46	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅝	2½	US Ind .20		84	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
14	6¼	USLeasg .28	6	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4⅝	1⅛	US RltyInv		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	US Shoe .R	8	38	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
71⅝	38¼	US Stl 2.80	5	286	64	63	63	— 1⅛
22	13⅝	UStobac .90	18	36	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
62⅝	31¼	Unit Tech 2	7	271	54⅝	53	53⅝	+ ⅜
149⅝	86¼	UnTech pf 8		17	127⅝	126⅝	126½	— ½
16	12½	UnitTel 1.12	9	152	14⅝	14	14⅝	
2	7-16	UnitTel wt		11	1½	1⅛	1⅜	
20⅝	16⅝	UnTl 2pf1.50		9	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
41¼	25½	UnLeaf 2.24	6	4	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ¼
20	10⅝	UnivLear wi		6	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
18	9½	UOP .67p	11	47	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
53	30	Upjohn .96	18	300	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅛
17½	9¼	USLIFE .32	5	x130	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	8½	UslifeF .96a	10	4	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
20¼	12	USM stpf1.20	4	2	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
74⅝	37½	UtahInt 1a	14	317	55⅝	53⅝	53	— 1
28⅝	23½	UtahPL 2.36	8	37	27⅝	27⅝	27½	
28⅝	26½	UtPL pf2.80		28	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅝
26	17	UV Ind 1b	3	102	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼

V

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20⅝	10⅝	Vail In .40a	3	5	16	14⅞	15	
18⅛	6½	Varian .20	18	47	14⅝	14¼	14⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Vendo Co		21	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	2	Venice .20		7	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
14⅝	11	VestSe 1.27e		29	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	28½	Vetco Offsh	14	185	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	13½	VF Corp 1	9	18	24⅝	24	24	— ⅛
10	2⅝	Viacom Int	98	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	VictCom .30		15	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
19⅝	8¼	VaEPw 1.18	7	x248	18⅝	12⅝	18	+ ⅛
89	70	VaEP pf8.84		z80	84	84	84	+ ⅛
78	68½	VaEP pf7.72		z50	71⅝	71½	71½	— 1
78	65	VaEP pf7.20		z200	67⅝	67	67	— ⅜
29⅞	25½	VaEP pf2.98		28	27⅝	27½	27⅝	[illegible]
7⅝	3⅝	Vornado Inc	20	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	[illegible]
36⅝	28½	VulMat 1.80	6	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	[illegible]

W

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
25½	18¼	Wachova .76	8	18	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	
53	27⅝	Wach pf2.20		3	39½	39½	39½	
4⅝	2⅝	WachRl .04p		22	2⅝	2½	2½	
18⅞	10	Walgreen 1	9	24	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
44	26⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	9	8	27⅝	27	27⅝	
25½	14⅝	WallBus .55	7	6	16	15⅝	16	+
10⅝	6	WallMur .60	5	9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
18⅛	11⅛	WalMart .08	29	64	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+
14⅝	6⅝	WangL .10	15	13	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
11⅝	4⅝	Ward Foods	20	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
11½	7⅛	Warnaco .80	21	8	10⅝	10	10	
25⅝	8¼	WrnCom .50	6	222	21	20⅝	20⅝	
76	40	WrnC pf4.25		5	73	73	73	
44½	10	WrnC pf1.25		1	42	42	42	
38½	25	WarnerL .92	17	251	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
22⅝	13⅝	Warn S 1.20	7	119	18⅝	17⅝	18	
20⅝	12	WashGs 1.88	5	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
13½	9½	WashNat .80	6	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
29⅝	23⅝	WashN pf2.50		5	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
15⅝	12⅝	WashStl 1a	4	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
19⅝	14½	WasWat	9	45	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
11¼	5⅝	Waste Mgmt	8	46	7⅝	7	7	
36⅝	11¾	WatkinJ .20	14	11	27⅝	27½	27⅝	
5	3	WayGos .40	113	4	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Wean Unit	4	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16⅝	10¼	Wea pf1.69k		6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
7⅝	4½	Weathrd .40	6	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅝	2⅛	Webb Del E	11	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	WelMcl .60	9	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
21⅝	15	WeisMkt .60	8	12	20½	20¼	20⅝	
1⅝	⅛	Welbilt Corp		40	⅝	3-16	3-16	
30⅝	12⅝	WellFgo .96	6	33	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
9⅝	3⅝	WellFM .70		15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12	8⅝	WescoF .60	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
39	18⅝	WstPtPep	8	11	35	34⅝	34⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	WnAirL .40a	10	57	8⅝	8	8	
27⅝	15⅝	WnBnc 1.40	6	26	19½	19¼	19⅝	
19	7⅝	WnNoA .05r	4	68	10⅝	12½	12⅝	
8⅝	5⅝	Wn Pac Ind	9	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14⅝	8⅝	WnPubIh .60	6	35	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	
15⅝	9⅝	WUnion 1.40	6	169	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	
60	42	WnUn pf6		4	51½	50⅝	50⅝	
44⅝	30	WnUn pf4		2	41½	41	41	
20	9⅝	WestgEl .97	38	532	18	17⅝	17⅝	
32	19⅝	Wstvco 1.50	7	65	32	31⅝	31⅝	
17	12	Weybrg 1.08	8	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
43⅝	27⅝	Weyerhr .80	24	x326	36⅝	36	36	
33⅝	16⅝	WhelFry .60	11	46	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
31⅝	16⅝	WhelP 1.05p	1	11	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
29⅝	15⅝	Whirlpol .80	21	119	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	
24⅝	8⅝	WhitCn .80a	7	105	23⅝	23	23	
38½	33½	WhtCn pfA 3		1	35	35	35	
38⅝	29	WhitC pfC 3		8	35	35	35	
12⅝	7⅝	WhiteM .10p	7	46	8	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Whittaker	12	24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15	7⅝	WickesCp 1	40	32	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	WiebldSt .28	12	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
37⅝	26⅝	WilmsCo .60	5	187	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
54	29⅝	WilmsCo wt		14	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
41	27⅝	WinnDx 1.44	14	41	37½	37¼	37⅝	
51¼	37	WinnDix B		3	48	48	48	
6⅝	3⅝	Winnebago		72	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
29⅝	22⅝	WiscEl 1.92	11	83	28⅝	28	28	
102	85⅝	WisE pf8.90		z10	95	95	95	
19⅝	15⅝	WisGas 1.70	7	51	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
16⅝	11⅝	WiscPS 1.36	9	10	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
27½	10⅝	Witco 1.20	6	26	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
62	42⅝	Witco pf2.65		1	45	45	45	
3⅝	1⅝	WolvrW .05e	16	29	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
19⅝	6⅝	Wometco .60	8	29	14½	14	14⅝	
25	7	WoodsCp .48	9	5	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
20	9⅝	Wolwth 1.20	8	580	20	19⅝	19⅝	
38⅝	21	Wolw pf2.20		8	31	30½	30½	
6⅝	2⅝	World Airw	7	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
65	44⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	10	32	62⅝	62	62	
4⅝	1⅝	Wyly Corp		40	3	3	3	

X

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
88⅝	50⅝	XeroxCp 1	18	585	55⅝	55	55⅝	
10⅝	7⅝	Xtra Inc	6	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	

Y

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12	4⅝	Yates Ind	9	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10	8⅝	YngStDr .60a	4	6	9	9	9	

Z

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20⅝	9⅝	ZaleCorp .80	9	33	20½	20¼	20⅝	
16⅝	10	Zapata .30b	3	96	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	Zayre Corp		65	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
28⅝	10	ZenithRad 1	51	97	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
12⅝	4⅝	Zurn Ind .32	12	84	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

400,000 Depositary Shares

Pioneer Electronic Corporation

(*Pioneer Kabushiki Kaisha*)

representing

4,000,000 Shares of Common Stock

(Par Value 50 Japanese Yen Per Share)

OFFERING PRICE $45.00 PER DEPOSITARY SHARE

Nomura Europe N.V. — Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V. — BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA — BANCO DI ROMA
JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL LIMITED — BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER (OVERSEAS) LIMITED
BANK MEES & HOPE NV — BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A. — BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS — BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS — BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE (UNDERWRITERS) S.A. — BANQUE ROTHSCHILD
BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE — BARING BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED — H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.V.
BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK — BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
JAMES CAPEL & CO. — W. I. CARR SONS & CO. (OVERSEAS) LTD. — CAZENOVE & CO.
CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSE — CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN — CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
CREDIT LYONNAIS — CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD LIMITED — DAIWA EUROPE N.V.
DEUTSCHE BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE—DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK—
DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION — DREXEL BURNHAM & CO. INCORPORATED — EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY LIMITED
FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE) LIMITED — ROBERT FLEMING & CO. LIMITED — GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.
HAMBROS BANK LIMITED — HESSISCHE LANDESBANK—GIROZENTRALE— — JARDINE FLEMING & COMPANY LIMITED
KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED — KLEINWORT, BENSON LIMITED — KUHN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL
LABOUCHERE & CO. N.V. — F. VAN LANSCHOT, BANKERS — LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED
LAZARD FRERES ET CIE — LAZARD FRERES & CO. — LEHMAN BROTHERS INCORPORATED
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER LIMITED — MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH SECURITIES UNDERWRITER LIMITED
MORGAN & CIE INTERNATIONAL S.A. — MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. LIMITED — NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK N.V.
NEDERLANDSE CREDIETBANK N.V. — NEW COURT SECURITIES CORPORATION — NEW JAPAN SECURITIES CO. LTD.
THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (EUROPE) LTD. — THE NIPPON KANGYO KAKUMARU SECURITIES CO. LTD.
NOMURA INTERNATIONAL (HONG KONG) LTD. — SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE.
PAINE WEBBER JACKSON & CURTIS INTERNATIONAL S.A. — SALOMON BROTHERS — SANYO SECURITIES CO., LTD.
J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. LIMITED — SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN — N.V. SLAVENBURG'S BANK
SMITH, BARNEY & CO. INCORPORATED — SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A. — STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO.
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN — UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) LIMITED — VICKERS, DA COSTA & CO. (BAHAMAS) LTD.
S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD. — WARDLEY LIMITED — WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) LIMITED — YAMATANE SECURITIES CO., LTD.



Selected Over-the-Counter Stock

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Oct. 27, 1975

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	43¼	46⅝
1st Bk Sy	43	43⅝
1stEmp S	11¼	12
1st Wn F	14	14
Hartf NC	16½	17
Midl Bks	19	20
Shaw Cp	28½	30
U Va Bks	14⅝	15¾
Va N Bnk	14⅛	15⅛
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	15⅝	16⅝
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5¼	6¼
AID Inc	3⅝	4⅝
AVM Cp	1⅝	2½
Acushnt	11⅞	12⅛
Addisn W	6½	8⅝
Adv Ros	1½	1⅞
Alberts	4	4⅝
Allco Inc	7⅝	8⅛
Atlyn Bac	5	5⅝
A El Lab	⅞	1¼
Am Exp	37⅝	38⅝
Am Finl	10	10⅝
Am Furn	3⅛	3½
Am Greet	8⅞	9¼
Am Telev	14½	15¼
Am Weld	9¼	10⅝
Amtr Dv	¾	1
Anadite	6⅝	7
Anheus B	33⅝	34⅝
Ard May	2¼	2½
ArkWtG	16¼	16¾
Arvida	4⅛	4⅝
AsCC Bot	15	15¾
AtlGas Lt	12	13¼
Baird At	3⅛	4⅛
Balt PntC	13⅝	14⅝
Bang Hy	11⅝	12
Bkam Rlt	4⅝	5⅝
Bassett F	17	17¾
Bayls Mk	8⅝	8⅞
Beeline F	4⅝	5⅛
Betz Lab	36½	37¼
Bibb Co	6⅛	6⅞
Bird Son	57½	59⅝
Birtchr	1	1⅜
Blck Hills	34½	36½
Bonza Inf	2	2¼
Booz AH	6⅛	6⅝
Braden	4⅝	5⅛
Brinks	9⅞	10⅝
Brks Sca	12¾	13½
Brwning	3	3½
Buckb M	4⅛	4⅝
Buckeye	9⅝	9⅞
Burn Sim	4	4½
CalWSv	25⅛	26¼
Campl Ch	1⅜	1⅝
Canrad H	1	1⅜
Cap Swst	4⅛	4⅝
Capin Air	1¼	2⅛
Cap Tec	2¼	3
Care Cp	2⅛	3
CenVt PS	18¼	19¼
Chm Lea	7⅝	8⅛
Chesa Ut	8	9
Chi Bridg	78⅝	79
Citizn Cp	[illegible]	4
Christie	108	111
Circle F	2	2⅝
CitzUt A	26⅝	27
CitzUt B	25	25⅝
Clark Mf	24½	25½
Clow Cp	6⅝	6⅝
Colu Vent	2⅝	3⅛
Com Clr	15	16⅛
Coml Sh	17	18⅝
Comw Pa	23⅝	24⅝
Con Pap	40¼	41¼
Craw Co	10¼	11
Cross Co	11½	12⅝
Cullr Fed	2⅛	3¼
Danly M	4⅝	5½
Data Dsn	2	2⅝
Data 100	10	10½
Devl Inc	29	30½
Decor In	1⅝	2⅛
DeKlb Ag	36½	37½
Delhi Oil	2⅝	3
DeLux C	29½	30¼
Det CanT	11	12
Det IntBr	39	38
Dewey El	½	1
Diam Cry	18	18⅝
Dixn Cru	15½	16
Docutel	9⅝	9⅝
Dollar G	7¼	7⅝
Dorch G	9⅝	10⅛
Dow Jone	28¼	29
Doyle DB	8⅝	9⅝
Dunkin D	4⅝	5
Duriron	18	19
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	28⅝	29⅝
ElPas El	10⅝	10½
Elba Syst	3⅝	4⅛
Elder Be	5¼	6
Elec Nucl	7¼	7⅝
Elec Mod	2⅛	2⅝
Energy C	3⅝	3⅞
Entwistl	2	2⅝
Equty Oil	15¼	16⅛
Erie Tec	6½	8½
Ethan Al	16⅝	17⅝
Fab Tek	⅝	1⅛
Fingrht	3½	3⅝
Fst Bost	16¼	17
Fickngr	23⅝	24⅝
Fla WatU	⅝	1⅛
Forest O	15¼	16⅝
Frmigil	½	⅞
Fotomat	13⅝	14⅝
Fridn Cp	3⅛	3⅝
Frnkln El	6⅝	7⅝
Frnd Ice	23¼	24
Gen RlEs	3	4
Gov EFIn	6⅛	6⅝
Graph Cn	13	13¼
Green Mt	8	8½
Grey Adv	6⅛	6⅝
Gulf Intst	9⅝	9½
Gyrodn	3	3½
Harper R	7⅝	7⅞
Henred F	15½	16¼
Holobm	1¼	1⅝
Hoover	11⅝	12⅛
Horiz Res	1	2
Huds Pap	22⅝	23½
Hyatt Cp	4⅝	5
Hyatt Int	4½	5
Ind Nuclr	2⅝	3¼
Infra Ind	2¼	2¼
Interc En	9	10
Intrmk In	3	3½
Interst G	18⅝	18¾
InBk Wsh	2⅝	3⅛
JaCou Ut	22⅝	20⅝
Jamsby	11	11¼
Jiffy Fds	⅝	1
Joslyn M	19¼	14
KMS Ind	2⅝	3⅛
Kaisr Stl	36⅝	38⅝
KaisStl pf	18⅛	19½
Kaiver	2¼	3⅛
Kaman A	17	17¼
Kameg A	4⅝	4⅝
Kate Gre	⅝	1¼
Kaysam	7¼	1⅝
Kea Tr	5	5⅝
Kelly Svc	11¼	12½
Keuff Ess	12¼	13¼
Keye Fib	15⅛	16½
Key CusF	4¼	4⅝
King Int	1⅛	2¼
Knap Vog	11¼	12¼
Lance In	21¼	22
Land Res	½	⅞
Lin Bcast	7¼	8⅛
Log Eltrn	2⅛	2⅝
Madisn G	12	12½
Mal Rlty	1⅛	1¾
Mallcrt	42	43
Manor C	2⅛	2⅝
Marli Frt	4½	5
Maui LP	8⅛	8⅝
McCor	33¼	34¼
McQuay	18¼	11
Measur	14⅝	15½
Medtrn	36	36¼
Merid In	1½	2¼
Mdlsx W	18½	14¼
Midld Ca	1½	1⅞
Midw Gt	12¼	13¼
Millipr	50½	53½
Miner In	3⅛	4¼
Minn Gas	18¼	18⅝
Miss Vl G	12¼	13½
Mrs S Pie	11⅝	12½
Monf Col	6⅞	7¼
Moore P	7½	8½
Moore S	17	18
Motch M	2⅝	3⅝
Mot Club	2⅝	3⅛
Mueller	7½	9
Nareg Cp	4⅝	5½
Nat Ib	2⅝	3¼
N SecRsh	3¼	4⅛
Natmr Rl	3	4
NJ Nat G	18¼	11½
Nielsn A	28½	20⅝
Nielsn B	20⅝	20⅝
NoCar Gs	9¼	9⅝
NoEOl un	16¼	16½
Nortrp Kl	13	13⅝
NW NatG	7⅝	8
NW PuSv	17⅝	17⅝
Noxel Cp	10	10½
Ogilvy M	19	19⅝
Ohio Ferr	13⅛	14⅛
Oil Shale	3⅝	3⅝
Ormont	4⅝	5
Otter TP	17⅝	18½
Over NA	7	7¾
Pabst Br	22¼	22⅝
PacGa R	25½	26¼
Pakco	¾	1⅛
Park Dr	20	20½
Parks H	2⅛	2⅝
Pauley P	4⅝	5⅛
Pearl Mf	15⅝	16⅝
Pa Enter	14⅝	14⅝
PneOff B	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pepsi BW	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petrolit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pettibon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philip L	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pledmt A	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pinkrtn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pion HiB	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pistilin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Possis Cp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Progrp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pub S NC	[illegible]	[illegible]
P Bennet	[illegible]	[illegible]
PutO Cap	[illegible]	[illegible]
Qual Inns	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ragen Pr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rahall C	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raych Cp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raymnd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Racog Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Road Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Robin M	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roselon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rouse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rus Stov	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sadlier	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scan Dat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scripps H	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seis Delt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seneca F	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seven U	[illegible]	[illegible]
Snap Tis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Solidst Sc	[illegible]	[illegible]
S al Wat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sw Gs Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sw ElPS	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standyb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Regst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stan HPE	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterlg Sir	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strawb Cl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugdal F	[illegible]	[illegible]
Super El	[illegible]	[illegible]
TIME DC	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tampax	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taylr Wt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tech Pub	[illegible]	[illegible]
Techcre	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tecum P	[illegible]	[illegible]
Temant	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tifny Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tranio O	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trico Pd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trim OG	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tyson F	[illegible]	[illegible]
Un McGB	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Bnknt	[illegible]	[illegible]
US TrkLn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Up Pen P	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valley Gs	[illegible]	[illegible]
VanD Air	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vance S	[illegible]	[illegible]
Velcro	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ventron	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wads Pu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wsh NG	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webb Re	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waco Dvl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weight W	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weldtrn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Welng M	[illegible]	[illegible]
Well Gar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Welsbch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wstn Mls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westmd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisc PL	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wdwrd L	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wright W	[illegible]	[illegible]
ZionUt B	[illegible]	[illegible]

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

Oct. 27, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	143.60	142.90	—0.60
Zurich	144.00	143.00	—0.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	147.46	147.29	—0.57

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Interinvest Gold Indexed Series "B" Bonds (n.v. 1,000)
Indexed value: 1,000.00

Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

Dyckerhoff Z. — International Bankers.

International Stock Indexes

	Last.	Prev.	High
Amsterdam	85.00	85.70	97.30
Brussels	118.54	120.75	131.97
Frankfurt	141.30	141.22	162.08
London 30	354.00	356.70	365.20
London 500	156.75	157.37	158.14
Milan	80.14	80.78	108.35
Paris	131.60	132.00	138.70
Sydney	—	405.72	438.40
Tokyo (n)	315.78	314.61	368.11
Tokyo (o)	4323.78	4300.69	4564.10
Zurich	280.50	282.30	291.38

(n) New. (o) Old.

Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results!

هكذا من الأصل

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American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Oct. 27

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8½	4⅝	AAR Cp .20	30	17	7¼	6⅝	7¼+	⅜
6⅝	3⅝	AAV Cos .38	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	AbrdM .40b	17	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
2⅛	1⅛	Acme Haml	8	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5	1⅝	Action .05e	8	6	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
14	6	AdobeO .10e		32	11⅝	11¼	11⅜—	⅛
4½	2	A&EPlast P	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
1⅞	½	Aegis Corp	6	38	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
2⅞	1¼	Aeronca Inc		10	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
3	1¾	AffilCap .08r		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
7-16	⅛	Affil Cap wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	
3½	2	After Six .10	4	8	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
7⅞	3½	AirpxEl .30e	4	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
25	12¼	AlanWd .25p	2	4	12	11¾	11¾—	⅜
6½	2⅝	AlaskA Airl	4	8	5½	5¼	5¼	
3¼	⅞	Alba Waldn	36	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	¼
5½	3⅛	Aleghy Airl		24	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
7⅞	3¼	Alleg Cp wt		5	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
7½	4⅝	AllianT m.42e	3	1	6¼	6¼	6¼—	¼
2½	1⅝	Allied Art		33	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16⅝	10¼	AlldThr 1.30	6	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
1⅞	⅝	Alpha Ind		8	1¼	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Altamil Cp	3	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1¼	9-16	Altec Corp		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
16⅝	6½	AlterFds .50	7	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
13¼	3⅝	AMAX wt		30	8	7⅝	8 +	½
4¾	1⅝	Amco Ind	6	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅛	1	AHesaLL wt		40	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
11⅝	7	AmBusP .26	9	2	9½	9½	9½+	⅛
5¼	2¼	Am Fletch		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10⅛	8⅝	A GarPd .34	5	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
19⅛	7⅝	AMaizeA .40	5	59	16½	16	16½	
19⅛	8⅛	AMaizeB .40	4	35	16⅛	15⅝	16 +	⅛
8	⅛	AmMot Inns		14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
3⅞	¾	Am Plan Cp		6	1	1	1 —	⅛
6⅝	2⅞	A Precs .25e	7	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
3⅛	1½	Am Rlty Tr		11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
⅜	1-16	AmRltyT wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2½	1⅛	Am Recreat		15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅞	2	A SafEq .14t	17	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
14½	10½	AmSci Eng	10	109	12½	10¾	11⅛—	1
3⅞	1⅞	A Tecin .09p		5	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
4	1⅛	AmTrain Sv		14	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
10⅝	2⅝	AmUtilS .72		4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
11⅞	4⅝	AMTC Cp	7	11	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	AndreR .27e	8	4	4	4	4	
3½	1⅝	Anglo C .12e	7	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10¼	4⅛	Ankter .16	3	38	7⅝	7¼	7¼	—½
6	1½	Ankan .03e	7	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅝	2⅞	Anthony .30t	4	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
8¼	4⅝	Ariz CL .10e		8	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
16⅞	6¼	ArminCp .12	5	13	15⅞	15½	15⅞	
5¼	2⅝	Arrow Elect	3	4	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅛
9¼	4⅝	Arwood .30e	3	2	6⅛	6	6 —	¼
12	6⅝	Asamera .25	7	62	8½	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
12½	5⅝	AshOC 1.20a	9	8	8⅝	8½	8½—	¼
9¼	4⅝	Aspro .40b	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
2⅝	¾	ATI Inc	2	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅞	½	AticoMtg wt		3	9-16	9-16	9-16	
7⅝	3⅝	Atl Richf wt		5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Atlas CM B	9	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	
3	½	Atlas Cp wt		4	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
20⅞	12⅜	AugatInc .15	15	1	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
19⅞	10⅛	Austral Oil	18	15	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅜
8	4½	Auto Train	20	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
4⅞	1⅝	Auto Bldg		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅞	1⅝	Autmat Rad		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
44	21⅞	AutoSw .84a	11	3	34½	34½	34½+	⅛
17	12¼	AVC Cp .10h	5	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
3⅞	2	AVEMC .07		2	2½	2½	2½	
6⅝	3½	Aydin Cp	6	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
B								
8⅝	4½	BadgrMr .50	8	3	6½	6½	6½	
6	4	BaldwS .44e		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14⅞	11½	BanFd 1.10e		3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
15-16	⅜	BangPun wt		7	½	½	½—1-16	
10⅞	4⅝	BanstrCH Li		32	7⅝	7	7⅝+	⅛
5⅞	2	Barnes Eng		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
10¼	4⅞	Barnwel Ind		4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
5⅛	3⅝	Barry R .24t	7	2	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
7½	4⅝	BarryWr .40	5	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1⅞	⅛	Bartell Med		3	11-16	11-16	11-16—1-16	
3⅛	2⅛	Barth Sp .20	9	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Bartons Cdy	25	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1¼	Baruch Fost	14	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
2	1	Barwick ET		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
9¼	4⅛	BasinPet Cp	8	20	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2⅝	1⅝	Bell Ind .08	6	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅛	16-16	BelscfR .06t	67	1	2	2	2 —	⅛
6¼	1⅝	Benrus Crp	7	11	4⅝	4⅝	4½—	⅛
8⅞	2¼	Berg Bruns	10	1	6½	6½	6½	
10⅝	9⅝	Brg B pfl.15		7	10⅞	10	10 —	½
5¼	2½	BervenC .12		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5½	1⅝	BethCp .10e	8	1	5	5	5 —	⅛
2½	1	Beverly Ent		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14⅞	5⅝	Bic Pen .36	8	7	10½	9⅝	9⅝—	⅞
25⅛	12⅝	Big Ber 1.20	5	3	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞—	¼
14⅞	9⅝	BinkMf .80a	5	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
10¼	5⅝	BinnySm .30	6	22	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
5⅝	3½	Blessings		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅞	1½	Blount .08	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
3¼	1⅝	Bluebird Inc	4	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Bodin Ap .40	6	x2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
13	5	BolfBer .20e	15	10	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅜
14⅞	4½	Bowna .20	6	2	10	10	10	
17⅞	9⅞	BowVall .10	30	5	14	14	14	
25½	7⅞	BradRa .10e	7	12	25½	19⅞	25⅛—	⅛
16¼	6½	BradfdC .20	18	4	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
3¼	1⅞	Branch .05e	41	6	3½	3½	3½	
14⅝	10	Brascn A 1b	3	94	10⅞	10	10	
4¼	2¼	Breeze Corp		1	3	3	3 +	⅛
26¼	17½	BrewerC .80	5	38	24	23⅞	23½+	⅛
7⅝	41-16	BATob r.21e	6	2	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
18	4	BrooksP .28		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3⅛	2	BrownCo wt		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
14½	8⅝	BrnF A .52b	7	1	11	11	11 —	⅛
15⅞	8¼	BrnF B .52b		2	11⅞	11	11⅛	
5⅞	4	BrwnF pf.40		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
2¼	⅜	BRT-RI .30e		1	13-16	13-16	13-16—1-16	
⅜	⅛	BRTRII wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅛	1⅝	Buehler Cp	5	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
12⅞	7⅝	Bundy 1.08	8	17	12¼	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
5¼	1⅞	Burgess Ind	8	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅝	5⅝	BurnsInt .60	8	7	10¼	10	10 —	¼
11⅛	6	ButlerInt .50		17	8½	8¼	8⅞+	⅛
23⅛	14¼	ButlesG Oil	4	56	18½	18⅞	18⅞	
C								
14	6¼	Caldor .15b	8	35	11⅝	11¼	11½+	⅛
7⅛	3½	Calcomp		34	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
8⅞	5	Camco Inc	8	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
4 9-16	2⅞	CaChbA .25e		103	15-16	3⅞	3 15-16+1-16	
20⅝	9⅝	Campin .40b	3	x1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Can Homstd	27	40	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
6	1 3-16	Cdn Merrill	23	3	5	5	5	
1⅝	½	Canveri Int		36	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2⅝	1⅞	Canoga .10e	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	⅝	Capehart Cp		103	⅞	½	⅞+	⅛
23⅞	16	Carbon Ind	4	27	17⅞	17	17	
6⅞	2¼	Caressa .24	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
83	57	Carnat 1.20b	17	67	78⅞	78⅛	78⅞—	¼
1⅝	⅜	Carr wt		12	⅜	⅜	⅜—	⅛
3¼	1¼	Carrols Dev		4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
18⅞	10½	CastleAM 1		x5	15⅛	14⅞	15	
15½	11⅝	CasFd 1.20a		4	14¼	14	14¼+	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Castleton In	17	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
14½	6¼	Cavitron Cp	9	8	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
1⅞	⅝	CelluCraft	7	1	1	1	1 —	⅛
4½	2⅝	Canvill Com		2	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
15-16	¼	Cerfron Cp		27	7-16	⅜	7-16+1-16	
5	2⅛	Champ Hom		1303	3½	3¼	3½+	⅛
12⅞	8⅛	CHB Fd .57t	3	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	CHCCp .30t	4	15	4½	4⅜	4½+	⅛
20⅞	16¼	ChIRiv 1.60a	8	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
2¼	⅝	Chicken Unl		32	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
12½	2⅝	Child World	11	6	11¼	11	11⅛+	⅛
2⅝	1-16	Christian Co	27	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅝	1⅛	Cinerama		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9	4⅝	Circle K .30	5	9	5½	5¼	5¼—	⅛
5¼	3½	Citation .40	7	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
1⅝	⅜	Citz Finl		15	⅜	⅜	⅜—1-16	
10	2⅝	Clarkson .16	6	8	7	6⅞	7	
5¼	3⅝	Clopay .07r	25	8	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
7	1¼	CMI Inv wt		9	1⅝	1½	1½	
20⅝	3	Coachm .10e	9	15	20	19½	19⅞	
7	4⅝	CoffMat .29r	10	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1¼	Cohu In .15r	26	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	6¼	ColeNat .60	6	1	8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅛
15	5¼	Coleman .44	13	32	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞—	⅝
5¼	2⅝	ColwellC .28		11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
21	7	Cmbustn Eq	11	27	16⅝	15¾	16¼+	¼
34⅛	24⅝	Cominco 3e	7	5	33	33	33 +	½
3⅝	2¼	Com Grp .14	3	x5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
12⅞	8½	ComIAII .30	7	9	10⅝	10¼	10⅝—	⅛
16⅛	11⅝	ComIMtl .60	2	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
5⅛	1⅝	Corndor BM		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
10	4¼	CoPsycC .20	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
19½	14½	ComPS 1.62	7	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
7⅝	3½	Compo Ind		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
2⅝	9-16	CompuDyn	8	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8¾	5⅝	Conchem .40	26	3	6	6	6	
7⅞	2	Condec Crp	4	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	¼
9⅞	7½	Conrock .40	5	5	8	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Con Oil Gas	8	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
4⅝	3¼	Consyne Cp	7	9	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
1⅞	⅝	Cont Mater		4	⅞	⅞	⅞+	⅛
1	⅝	Cont Tel wt		5	½	½	½	
8⅝	5⅝	CookEl .40	6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
21½	10	CookInd .40	4	23	19⅞	18⅞	19⅝—	⅛
13½	10¼	CookPnt V 1	7	12	11½	11½	11½—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Cooper Jar		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
7¼	2⅝	Cordon Intl		1	4	4	4 —	⅛
18⅝	10	Core Labs	7	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
2⅞	1⅞	Cosco Inc		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
3½	1	Cott Corp	4	2	2	2	2	
15-16	⅛	Cousins wt		44	5-16	5-16	5-16—1-16	
17¼	4⅝	CoxCbl Com	9	132	13	12⅛	12⅝—	⅜
7¼	2	Craig Corp	5	18	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	¼
2⅛	1	Crest Foam		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6½	3¼	Crown In .20	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅞	3	CRS Des .12	6	2	7	7	7	
8⅞	3⅝	CrutcR .55e	8	20	6⅛	6	6	
15⅝	8¼	CrystlO .40e	4	2	8½	8⅛	8½—	⅛
8½	3⅝	Cubic Cp .20		1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
1⅞	⅝	Curtis Math	11	8	1½	1½	1½	
D								
4⅝	1⅝	Damon Cre		2	3½	3½	3½	
6⅝	2⅝	Damson Oil	27	22	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
37⅛	20	Daniell .28b	8	2	30½	30½	30½—	⅛
4½	2⅛	Dataprod	5	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	DayMin .10e		26	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
1⅞	5-16	DeltaCp Am		3	9-16	9-16	9-16	
14⅝	6	DTalEz .15p	5	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
25⅝	17⅞	DiamM Drll	4	15	18⅞	18⅛	18½+	⅛
4	1⅝	Diebold VC		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	Digicon Inc	5	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
16⅝	7½	DillardSt .40	7	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
1⅞	7-16	Diodes Inc		7	15-16	13-16	13-16	
3⅝	1¼	Discont Fab	5	2	1⅝	1½	1½	
16⅝	10⅝	Diversey Cp	6	8	14⅝	10⅝	13⅞+	¼
33⅞	17¼	Dome Petrl	12	2	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Donkeny .30	3	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
9½	5⅝	DowneyS .30	4	2	9	9	9	
17	12	DrexUtl 1.20		x7	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
11⅞	4½	DrgFair .40	7	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
1⅞	½	Dunlop .06e	3	2	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16—1-16	
25	11⅞	DuplxPd .60	3	2	15½	15⅛	15½+	⅛
8⅝	4½	Dur Tst .25b	7	12	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Dynictn .05e	8	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	DynAmer	8	88	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
E								
10	3¼	ErlScheb .36	14	2	7¾	7¾	7¾—	⅛
16½	8¼	EarthRes 1	6	10	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
31	19⅝	EasonO .10r	4	39	29⅞	29	29⅝	
31	18⅝	EasonO .10r	14	39	29⅝	29	29⅝	
3⅝	2⅝	EazorEx .16	6	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
1⅞	⅝	Eckmar Co	112	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
28½	16½	Edgcom .50r	3	2	17	17	17	
4½	1	Edmos Cp		9	3	3	3 —	⅛
7¼	2⅝	Edo Corp	8	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
10⅞	4⅝	Edwrds .30a	3	14	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
7⅝	3½	EnrlsPh .10	6	7	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Elcor Chm	7	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3⅞	El Hose .40	7	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	ElAudD .21t	6	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
11½	8½	Electrog .80	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
2⅛	1	Elect Assist	14	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20½	9	ElectrnicA 1	7	2	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
14	7	ELT .10e	4	3	9½	9½	9½	
9½	2⅝	EssexCh .20	7	64	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
4¼	2	Elz Lav .09e	3	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
10½	4⅝	EvanAr .10r	8	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
6	2⅞	Execuin .23t		2	4	4	4 +	⅛
F								
5⅝	1⅝	Fab Ind	5	6	4	4	4	
1⅝	⅞	Fabrics Nat	14	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4⅝	2⅞	Fairfld Nob		4	3	3	3	
4⅝	3	FairmCh .56	10	x5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
44⅝	16⅝	FalconS .40	5	21	38½	36½	36½—	1½
3⅝	⅞	Fash Fabric		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3¼	1	FDI Inc .01e		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
5	2	Fed Resrces		120	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Felsway .32	5	2	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Fibrebrd wt		60	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
11⅝	3⅞	FidelcG .76p		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
2⅛	⅞	Fields Plast		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
3⅞	⅞	Film Cp Am		21	3⅛	3	3⅛	
6⅞	2⅝	Filmways	6	3	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
4⅝	2	FstDenv AAI		12	2	2	2	
⅜	⅛	Fst Denv wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅝	⅜	Fst Rlty Inv		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
9⅞	5	FstSLSh .12		11	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
14⅝	4⅝	FischrP .48t	7	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
14⅝	12½	FitchbG 1.38	7	2	14½	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
4	1⅝	Flagstaff	4	2	3	3	3	
7	4⅝	Flavorland	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
19	6⅝	Flight Safty	9	10	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
1½	⅜	Flock Ind		5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2⅛	1⅛	Fla Capital	4	20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	FlaRck .10e	33	3	3	3	3 —	⅛
26⅝	10¼	FlekaJ .72t	8	6	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
25	11⅝	Fly Dia Oil	7	52	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Foodrm .15e	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
6⅝	3	Forest City		1	4	4	4	
5⅝	1⅝	Forest Labs	6	12	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Frantz .56a	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
24	19⅝	Fresnillo 1b	7	6	20⅞	20	20⅞+	⅛
13⅛	6⅝	Frigitmp .55t	6	14	7⅝	7⅛	7½+	⅛
15½	6⅝	Frigitronic	29	37	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞+	⅛
9⅛	5	Frischs .30b	7	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Frontier Air	4	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
G								
7¼	1½	Galaxy Cpl		3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
9⅝	5	Garan .32a	6	14	7	7	7	
4⅝	1⅞	Garcia Corp	263	7	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
4¼	⅞	Gaylord Nat		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
29⅝	14¼	Gearhart .44	7	23	26⅝	26	26 —	⅛
1⅝	13-16	Gen Buildrs		4	⅞	⅞	⅞—	⅛
20½	13⅝	Gen Ed Svc	5	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
1⅞	7-16	G Housewar		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Gen Resrch	12	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1¼	½	Gen Resrcs		1	11-16	11-16	11-16—1-16	
7¼	2⅝	Generics Cp	9	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅝	1	Genisco Tch	9	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅞	1¼	Geon Ind		15	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
16⅝	8¼	GiantFd .80	5	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
13⅝	6⅝	Giant Y .40a	24	26	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
2⅞	1¼	Gladding Cp		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Glasrock Pr	13	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
34½	18½	Glatfelter 2	4	6	27	27	27 +	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Glen Ger .16	42	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
8⅝	3⅛	Globeind .40	5	21	8⅛	7⅝	8 +	¼
9½	4¼	Glosser .26	5	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	
11⅝	4⅝	Gloucstr En	4	5	10½	10¼	10½	
4⅝	3	Gldblatt .24	29	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
24⅞	13	Golden Cycl	81	13	16½	16¼	16¼+	⅛
5	1⅛	GoldnW .05e	29	10	3½	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
1⅝	7-16	Goldfield Cp		29	1	⅞	⅞	
3½	1⅝	GoodLS .07r		2	2⅛	2½	2½+	⅛
4⅞	2½	Goodrich wt		17	3	2⅞	2⅞	
17½	10	GormR .90a	6	2	14½	14½	14½+	⅛
3¾	1⅝	GouldInc wt		12	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
5½	3⅝	GouldIT .42e	23	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10	6	GrandCt .20	9	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
4	2½	Gt Am Ind	3	5	3⅝	3½	3½	
4⅝	2½	GtBasin Pet		89	3⅝	3	3 —	⅛
29⅞	11	Gt Lk Ch .20	14	7	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	
7	2⅝	GtScotS .10r	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
15⅝	4⅝	GRI Cp .40	4	22	6	6	6	
8	4⅝	Grow C .32b	8	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	GuardCh .40	24	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
6⅝	2	Guilford .20	32	28	4½	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
⅜	⅛	GulfMRlt wt		2	5-32	⅛	⅛	
H								
26⅝	5⅝	Harman .30	5	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
16	6⅝	HartzMt Cp	12	58	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
4⅞	2	Hasbro Ind	109	18	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
7⅛	2¼	Health Chm	6	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
4	2⅝	HealthM .30	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
3½	1⅝	Helfmn .15p	15	14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	Hemdale En	22	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅝	5⅝	Her Mal .48	4	5	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	⅛
21⅞	6	Hiplrnic .20	13	3	11¼	11	11 —	⅜
30	22	Holng A 1.80	11	x10	25½	25	25½+	1¼
3⅝	1⅝	Holly Corp	5	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
17⅛	15⅝	HormelG .92	5	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	¼
7	3⅝	HospM .55e	6	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7-16	⅛	HospMtg wt		2	3-16	3-16	3-16	
12¼	7⅛	Hotell 1.57e	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6⅞	3⅝	House VI .22	7	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
32⅛	19⅞	HoustOil .60	18	79	31½	29⅞	30	
4⅝	3	Howell .05e	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
33⅛	18⅝	HubellA 1.40	10	2	32½	32½	32½+	½
34	18⅝	HubellB 1.40	10	5	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
4⅝	4⅝	HuckMfg .20	4	6	4⅞	4½	4⅞	
34⅛	16¼	HudB O 1.40	9	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
5⅝	4⅝	Huffmn .40e		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
3⅛	1½	HuhtHlt .05e	4	2	2	2	2	
20⅝	11⅝	HuskyO .80	4	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
6⅞	2	Hycel Inc	35	20	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
I								
6⅝	4⅛	ICB Corp		24	5½	5½	5½	
6⅛	2⅝	ICH Cp .32t	9	2	3	3	3	
12⅝	7¼	ICM R 1.29e	6	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
29⅝	21½	ImpOil A .80	13	17	21⅞	21⅝	21½	
3½	16-16	Inarco		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
12¼	2	Incoterm A	9	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
1⅛	⅞	IndianHd wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	1⅝	Inolex Corp		1	1½	1½	1½	
1⅞	⅝	Instrum Sys	4	314	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2⅝	11-16	Integrt Res		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	13-16	Intrmedco	6	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		IntlAlum .20	3	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅝	5-16	Intl Banknot	21	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19½	6⅝	Int Cour .24	15	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Int Foodsvc		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅞	1¼	IntFuneral S	4	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4	2⅛	Int Prot .05p		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5⅝	1¼	IntSeawy Tr	105	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
36⅛	18⅝	IntSyCon .25	9	11	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝—	⅛
1⅝	7-16	Interphoto		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	
16½	8¼	Interpool	4	3	10	10	10 —	⅛
11⅞	5½	Interway Cp	14	6	6	5⅝	6	
3¼	1	Investrs Fla		5	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
22	9	InDiv A .30p	4	16	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
5⅝	2½	InDiv B .22p	4	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7	3⅛	InvRltT .28p	188	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
19⅞	7	Ionics Inc	16	5	14⅝	14	14 —	⅝
10	3⅞	IroqBrd .16	9	20	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Irvin Indust	5	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
6⅝	5⅛	IsraelD .84e		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
J								
8⅝	3⅛	Jaclyn .36a	5	1	7	7	7	
5	1⅝	Jamswy .11t	5	3	4	4	4	
9½	3⅝	Jeannet .85r	5	4	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
28	18⅛	John Pd .25	15	4	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
5	2¼	Juniper Pet	8	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
4⅝	2¼	Jupiter Ind	4	5	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
K								
4⅝	1¼	K Tel Intl	4	3	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
11⅞	4⅝	KaisrInd .26	5	25	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛+	⅛
1½	⅜	Kalvex Inc		35	⅞	⅜	⅜	
8	3¼	KaneMill wt		3	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
27⅛	17	KanebSv .90	8	13	24½	24⅛	24⅛+	½
4	2⅝	Kay Corp		1	3	3	3	
19⅝	11⅝	Kewane .48a	5	6	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
3	1¼	KeyCo .08		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
2¼	¾	Kin Ark Crp	16	11	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
7⅝	1⅝	Kingstp .16a	8	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Kit Mfg		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
9½	2⅝	KohnStr .18	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
L								
5⅛	2½	LaBarge .04	3	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅝	3½	LatyRad .26	8	29	7	6⅝	7 +	⅜
4⅝	1 13-16	Lake Shore	6	8	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
5⅛	2⅝	LaMaur .28	11	7	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
8⅝	4⅛	LCA Cp .45	16	30	8⅛	8	8	
1⅛	3-16	LCACp wt		4	7-16	7-16	7-16+1-16	
7⅝	5⅝	Leath Co .36	10	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Lee Pharm	175	1	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
4½	2⅛	Lehigh Pres	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
8⅞	2⅛	Leigh Pr .48	6	17	7	7	7	
8½	3½	LesFay .32b	6	4	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Lincoln Am	18	10	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Lloyds Elec		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅛	1	Lodge S .13e	5	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅝	3⅛	LoewThe wt		23	5⅛	5	5	
3⅝	1⅝	Logistic .12e		50	2	2	2 —	⅛
4	1⅛	LTVCorp wt		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Lynch Corp		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
M								
14¼	9⅛	Me PbS 1.32	6	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
8⅛	5	Mangood .60	12	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	ManhLfe .20	9	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	MansfdT .10	29	2	4	4	4 —	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Marinduq B		18	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
28	14⅝	MarkCt .10e	4	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
7⅝	1⅝	Marlene Ind	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
28	5⅝	MartPr .58e	9	15	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
7	3⅝	Masind Son	7	1	6	6	6 —	⅛
29⅝	5⅝	Masnaln .30	6	11	25⅛	24⅞	25 —	⅛
5⅝	2	MaulBro .10	6	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
4⅝	3½	Maule .10e		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
2⅝	⅛	McCro wt n		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
5⅝	2⅞	McCull Oil	12	31	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
15	6	McDonh .60	4	2	12¼	12¼	12¼—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Mcintsh .36	10	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
3½	1⅛	McKeon Cn		11	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
9⅞	5⅝	Medalst .40b	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅛	1⅝	Medco Jwly	16	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3	Medenco .12	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
16	13⅝	MediaGn .34	9	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
11¼	6	MagoInt .16	6	27	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
12	6⅝	Mem Co .80	5	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
18⅝	11¼	MichSug 1a	1	16	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅛
5⅞	5	Micklbry .12	4	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
6½	2⅝	Midld Co .10		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
9	4⅛	MidldGl .15e	7	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	
24⅛	7⅝	Milgo Elect	6	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
31½	17⅞	MillerWo .40	12	31	31⅞	30⅞	31⅛+	⅛
18⅝	8	Mll Roy .28e	11	4	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝—	⅛
1½		Mission 1T		49	13-16	11-16	13-16	
17½	11	MoPac 1.20	6	16	16⅝	16⅝	16½	
18⅝	9	Mitchll 1.57t	6	16	17½	17	17 —	⅛
5½	3¼	Mite Cp .16	4	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2¼	Modern Md	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Molycrp wt		19	6	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	MtgGth .60e		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5	2⅞	Morton S .32	8	10	4⅝	4½	4½+	⅛
14½	6⅝	MPBCp .78	4	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
N								
12⅝	10½	Nat CSS	7	27	11½	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
7⅝	2½	N Distr .18e	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
1⅝	⅝	NatHlth Ent		6	15-16	15-16	15-16+1-16	
1⅛	⅛	NatInd wt		8	⅛	⅛	⅛—	⅛
3⅞	1⅝	NKinney Cp	288	16	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
10½	4½	NMedE .16b	4	7	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
16⅝	9⅝	Nat Patent	51	16	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
3⅝	2¼	Nat Spinng		19	3	3	3 +	⅛
1⅞	⅝	Nat System	12	3	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅛	3⅝	Nolaner .63p		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Nelly Don		12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
2	1⅝	Nebnex .05	5	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
16	9¼	Newcor .50	3	1	13½	13½	13½	
35⅝	17½	NENoclr .38	14	13	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞+	¼
1	7-16	Newidria M	31	12	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4½	1⅝	Newpark Rs	5	35	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
11⅝	3½	N Proc .35e	12	58	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
15⅛	7⅛	NYTimes .60	8	23	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
8⅝	6	NewbE .16b	3	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3¼	⅞	Nexus .14t	7	48	2	1⅝	1⅞—	⅜
12	5⅛	NiagFSv .44	5	6	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
2⅝	1	Nichols SE		1	2	2	2	
15⅛	5⅞	Nolex Cp	68	17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Nortek Inc	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
5⅝	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	13	28	4 9-16	4 7-16	4½—1-16	
52½	42	N IPS pf4.25		z100	45½	45½	45½+	1
2½	1¼	Novo Corp		19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
5⅞	1⅞	Nuclear Dat	5	5	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
O								
7⅞	3⅝	Oakwd Hom	6	3	5½	5⅛	5½+	⅛
24⅛	15⅝	Offshore Co	4	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
33½	16	OhioBrs 1.40	3	28	30½	29½	29½—	½
17⅝	8	OnLine Sys	8	2	12¼	12¼	12¼—	⅛
69⅛	35⅛	OOKiep Cop		z200	36¼	35⅝	36¼	
8⅝	3⅝	OrioleHo .20	2	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
1⅝	1	Ormand Ind	4	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅝	4¼	OSullvan .50	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Outdr Sport	5	1	3	3	3	
9⅛	5⅛	OverhDr .40	12	32	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
3½	2⅛	Ozark Air	50	18	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
P								
1⅞	⅜	P&F Indust	19	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅝	16	PGE6pf 1.50		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	¼
16¼	13⅝	PGE pf1.37		3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
15	12⅝	PGE5pf 1.25		3	13½	13¼	13¼+	¼
14⅝	11⅝	PGRd pf1.25		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	¼
13⅛	11⅝	PG 4.5pf1.12		5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
24⅝	20⅛	PG 8.1pf2.04		1	21½	21⅝	21½	
25⅝	22⅛	PGE 9pf2.25		4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
22⅝	19⅝	PG 7.8pf1.96		3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
24	20⅝	PG 8.2pf2.05		2	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞—	½
5½	2½	P Holdg .16		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18⅝	11⅝	PNwTel 1.20	9	5	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
58¼	50	Pac PL pf 5		z100	52	51	51 —	2
51	11⅝	PallCp .48	13	x43	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝—	⅛
3⅝	15-16	Palomr Finl		21	1½	1½	1½	
13½	6⅛	PanOcean O	180	38	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
4	1⅝	Pandl Bradf		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅝	2⅛	Park El .10e		6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
31	11	Parsons .65e	6	25	25	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
5	2⅛	Patagonia		12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅝	3⅞	PatoCG .70e	6	8	4⅛	4	4	
11⅞	7	PatrkP .86t	6	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
13	7	Paxall .60a	5	z100	10⅛	10½	10⅛+	½
3⅝	1⅞	Pemcor Inc		5	2⅝	2¼	2¼—	⅛
19⅝	14	PennTraf 1a	5	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
4⅛	1	Penob Shoe	6	3	3	3	3	
6⅝	4	PerlnlCp .35	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
7⅝	1⅝	Pertec Corp	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
7⅝	4½	Phil LD .53r	3	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
7½	3⅛	Phoenix Stl	2	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	PicNPay .12	7	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2⅛	1	Piedmont In		11	2	2	2	
1⅛	11-16	Pioneer Sys		12	⅞	14-16	⅞+1-16	
7⅝	2⅛	PionTx .65a	3	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
27⅛	11⅛	PitDeMoin 1	11	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
50	17¼	Pittway 1b	13	8	46½	45¼	46¼—	⅛
21⅝	14	PlacDv 1.30	9	1	18	18	18 +	⅛
13⅛	3½	Plant Ind	22	39	9	8¼	8⅞+	⅛
28	8	Planlrn .10e	11	3	28	27⅝	28	
3	1⅛	Plaza Rlt In		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5-16	⅛	Plaza Rlt wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅛	1⅝	PlyGem .51t	13	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
⅞	⅛	PNB MR wt		20	5-16	5-16	5-16	
12⅞	4⅛	Pneumo .80	4	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
2⅝	5-16	Poloron Pd		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
8⅝	5	Polychr .29t	6	3	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
5½	2½	Prairie Oil	19	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
27⅛	25½	Pratt pf2.25		2	26	26	26 +	½
6⅝	3⅝	Pratt Rd .30	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
4⅞	2⅝	PresRl A .32		5	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
6⅝	1⅝	Presley Cos		21	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	¼
16½	9⅝	Preston .70	7	4	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	PrpCT 1.13e	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
8⅞	7⅝	ProvGas .80	7	1	8	8	8	
3⅞	1⅝	PrudBdg .24	6	7	3	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅛	1⅛	Pulte Hmes	31	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3¼	1⅝	PuntaGrd Is	22	4	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
19⅝	9	Putnam .60a	10	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
R								
7½	3⅛	Racon .20a	4	21	5⅛	5	5⅛	
18⅝	7⅛	Ranchrs Ex	8	5	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
26⅛	12⅛	RangrO Can	30	144	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝—	⅛
14½	9⅝	Ransbrg .80	8	6	12	11⅞	12	
1⅝	1	RapdAm wt		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5½	2⅝	Ralh Pack		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17⅝	9⅝	RaymPr .40	74	3	14	13⅞	14 —	⅛
7⅝	3	RltInc .70e	16	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
15-16	7-16	Rel Grp wt		10	9-16	½	½	
10⅞	7⅝	Rem Ar .80	6	42	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛+	½
2⅝	1	Rep Housng		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
25⅛	4⅝	ReschCtl .08		51	18⅝	17⅞	18	
17⅛	5⅝	Reslstfx .40	7	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Resrtsintl A	2	1	2	2	2	
2⅛	⅜	Rest Assoc		2	1	1	1 —	⅛
2⅛	1	RET Inc Fd		38	1⅛	1	1⅛	
37	28⅝	RET pf4.38		1	34	34	34 +	½
2⅝	⅞	Rex Noreco		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	1⅛	Riblet Prod		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅝	8½	Riley Co	4	6	12½	12½	12½	
33½	19½	RioAlgm 1	12	1	28	28	28 +	⅛
14⅝	4⅝	RisdonM .36	32	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
5½	2⅝	RLC Corp		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
35⅞	19½	Robintech	4	18	24⅛	24	24	
10	6⅝	Rockway .88	6	x1	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
6½	3½	Rocor .05p	24	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
15⅝	7⅛	Rogers Corp	47	1	8½	8½	8½	
1⅝	9-16	Ronco Telep		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5½	2⅝	Rossmor Cp		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
37⅞	21½	Rowan .14b	5	31	25⅛	24⅝	25 +	⅛
15-16	9-16	RoyBusn Fd		2	9-16	9-16	9-16	
2⅝	⅜	Rusco Ind		12	1	⅞	1	
14⅝	7⅛	Russell .60	4	3	12½	12½	12½+	⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Rust Cft .40	5	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
22⅝	11¼	Ryan Ho .20	13	9	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝—	⅛
S								
5	3	SafranSy A	3	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
17½	3⅛	Salem .24t	10	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
20⅛	7⅛	Sambos .10e	14	46	18⅝	17⅝	17⅞	
8⅝	6⅝	San Carlos		2	7½	7⅛	7½	
33⅛	27½	San JW 2.40	7	3	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Sargent Ind	6	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
7⅝	3	Saundr L .20	7	6	5⅝	5	5 —	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Sci Mgt .09e			1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
21½	4⅝	SciAtlan .25t	17	30	19⅝	18½	19⅛+	1⅛
22⅛	13⅛	Scope Ind	4	1	21	21	21	
9⅝	6	Scrivner .50	4	2	9½	9½	9½	
8⅛	5	SbdAlMil .40	4	2	7¼	7	7	
⅞	7-16	Seaport Cp		9	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4⅝	2½	Sears Ind	9	2	3	3	3	
9⅛	4⅝	SeasnAll .20	5	4	6½	6¼	6¼—	¼
2	⅜	Sec Mtg Inv		268	⅞	⅞	⅞+	⅛
7-16	1-16	SecMt In wt		18	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅞	9-16	Seligm Asso		20	15-16	⅞	15-16+3-16	
16	7⅝	SeligLatz 1b	6	x5	15	15	15	
7½	3⅝	Semtch .14t	7	2	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
2⅝	1	Servotr .10r		3	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
14½	10	SG Se pf1.70		8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
7⅛	2	ShearH .10e	3	16	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
6¼	11-16	ShelfRes .06		35	2⅛	2	2 +	⅛
6	3½	Shnd Cp .24t	3	2	4	4	4	
28⅝	14⅝	Shenandh Oil	14	68	22⅛	21⅛	21⅞+	⅛
10⅝	8⅛	Sherwd Med	6	5	8½	8½	8½	—⅛
2⅝	1½	Shopwell In		2	1⅝	1½	1½	
16⅞	7⅝	Showbot .80	6	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
6	3⅛	Sigmal .05e	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅞	1⅝	SikesCp .02p		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	5⅛	Simkins .40	6	4	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1	Simplex Ind		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
2½	1¼	Slikin SmRt	14	4	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	SMD Ind	4	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6	⅞	Solitron .05		59	3	2⅞	3	
8⅛	4	Sonder Brdc	4	2	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
6½	3⅛	Sorg Pa .10p		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
12⅝	4⅛	Soundsn .40		43	11⅝	11¼	11⅝+	⅛
20	17⅝	SCEO pf1.68		z600	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
25⅛	23½	SC 9.2pf 2.30		5	24⅝	24½	24½—	⅛
17⅛	14⅝	SC 5.8pf 1.45		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
16⅛	13	SC 5.2pf x.30		8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
14⅝	10⅝	SC 4.3pf 1.08		4	11⅝	11½	11½	—⅛
61⅞	40	SouRoy .88b	19	7	49⅛	48⅝	48⅝—	⅛
8⅝	8⅛	Sowest Airl	5	5	8⅝	8	8 —	⅛
6⅞	3	Specity Rest	6	4	5	5	5	
9	4⅝	Specter .10e	4	4	6	6	6 —	¼
3⅝	1⅝	Spectro .12t	3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Spencr F .32	513	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅞	3⅝	Splentex .48	10	2	5	5	5 +	⅛
7⅛	4⅝	SSP Ind .24	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
5⅝	2¼	StdCont .03e	3	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5⅝	3	Std Metl .50t	5	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	StdMotA .42	7	16	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	½
5¼	1½	StdPac Corp	5	11	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
27	10¼	StdShrs .48r		14	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	¼
10⅝	8	Stange .10	22	2	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
1⅝	15-16	Stardust Inc		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11½	8⅛	StarSup .68b	4	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
23⅞	9⅛	StarrHo .30	12	12	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	⅛
10¼	3⅛	Steelmt .27e	2	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
16½	10⅝	Stepn Ch .32	5	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
2	⅝	Sterl Electr		6	1	1	1	
2⅝	1⅝	Sterl Ext .10	7	1	2	2	2 —	⅛
3¼	1⅝	Stevcokn	53	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅞	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	10	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Strutw .25e	15	1	8	8	8	
27	9	Sun Elec .60	7	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	¼
5½	3⅛	Sunair .27e	5	8	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
12	4⅛	SunshJr .20	6	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9⅛	6	SupFdSv .32	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Sup Surg Mf	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
2⅝	15-16	Susquhana		10	2½	2⅛	2½	
7	2⅝	Susquhan pf		2	7	7	7 +	¼
20⅛	9⅛	SW Ind .80	4	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
44⅝	28½	Syntex .40	14	194	32⅝	31⅝	32 —	½
24½	10⅛	Sysco Cp .28	8	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
4½	15-16	System Eng		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
T								
18⅝	9⅝	Tasty 1.06e	7	x1	17½	17½	17½+	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Techcl Oper	5	7	3	3	3	
3	⅛	Techcl Tape	7	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Techtrl .05e	5	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	2⅛	TeleCom Cp	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	¼
1⅛	5-16	Telex Cp wt		27	½	7-16	7-16—1-16	
3⅝	1	Tenna Corp	16	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7	3⅛	Tenneco wt		21	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
16	5⅝	Teradyn Inc	24	2	11½	11⅛	11½—	⅛
16⅛	9⅛	TerraC .40e	3	27	10⅝	10½	10⅝—	⅛
11⅞	3⅝	TesoroPt wt		23	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝+	⅛
3⅝	2	Texstar .15t	4	22	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝+	⅛
16	7⅝	Textron wt		2	12⅛	12	12⅛	
3	1⅛	TFI Co Inc	12	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
12⅛	7⅝	Thrftmt .30e	3	3	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
4½	¾	Tidwell Ind		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
10⅛	3⅝	Tiffany! .20	8	4	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
2½	¼	Tigerintl wt		17	5-16	½	5-16	
10⅝	7⅝	Torin Cp .68	6	3	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	¼
8⅝	3 15-16	TotalPzl NA	18	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4	1⅝	Town Cntry		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅛	1⅞	Tracor Inc	14	6	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
3⅝	1¼	Trans Lux	106	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Treadw .23t		3	2	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅝	2⅛	Tubos Mex	4	5	2⅝	2 9-16	2⅝	
4	1½	Tuftco .10e	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅝	2⅝	Turbodyne	15	16	8½	8¼	8⅛	
7¼	3⅝	TwinFair In	8	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
U								
4½	1⅝	UIPCp .12	6	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
6⅞	2⅝	UNA .10a	6	24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3	1⅞	Unimax Grp		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	¼
2¼	1⅞	UnimaxG pf		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
4⅛	2½	Un Invest		4	3	3	3 +	⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Un Asbestos	9	33	4⅝	4 9-16	4 9-16—3-16	
15-16	⅜	UnBrand wt		2	½	½	½	
14⅝	10½	UnCosF .48b	9	3	14¼	14	14¼	
2½	⅞	U Dollar St		1	1½	1½	1½	
2⅞	1½	Unit Foods	5	4	1½	1½	1½	
¼	1-16	UnNatCp wt		1	1-16	1-16	1-16	
⅜	⅛	Un Nat wt n		2	⅛	⅛	⅛—1-16	
6⅛	2¼	U Nat Cp pf		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
6	2⅞	U PDye .07p	7	4	3⅞	4	4	
7¼	3⅝	UnRltT .52e		44	5⅝	5	5⅛+	⅜
14¼	7⅛	US Filtr .20	9	54	11	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
8⅝	3⅝	US LsgRl E		25	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
⅜	7-16	US LsgR wt		2	½	½	½	
5⅝	1½	USNat Rsrc	3	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1½	US Radium		6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
20⅛	14¼	US Redu .60	4	3	19	18⅞	19	
9⅝	6¼	USRbR .60a	8	1	7½	7½	7½	
18	7½	Unitek .20	11	3	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	⅜
3⅝	1⅞	Univ Ci .05b	4	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6⅞	3⅝	UnivRs .05e	8	27	5	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
6⅞	3	UnivRun .28	6	2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Univ Sav .40	7	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
4¼	2⅛	URS Corp	7	5	3⅛	3	3⅛	
6½	3½	UV Ind wt		8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
V								
9¼	4	VallesSt .62t	8	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
15⅞	6⅝	Valmac .60a	12	2	14½	14½	14½+	¼
4	2⅝	Valspar .24	12	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2¼	1⅛	ValuLin .01e		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
7	4½	VanDorn .36	7	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
7¼	1⅛	Varo Inc	5	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
14¼	5⅝	VermlA .40b	8	1	13¼	13¼	13¼+	¼
4	1⅞	Vernitron	6	7	3	2⅞	2⅞	
2⅝	7-16	Vertipil Inc		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2½	15-16	Viking Genl	8	7	1	15-16	15-16—1-16	
12⅞	9	Vulcincpf 1		1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
W								
5⅛	2¾	WabMg .10a	9	1	4	4	4	
11⅛	4⅞	Wacknt .28a	10	12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
2½	1¼	WadelEq .10	7	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
10⅞	5	WagnrEl .48	9	1	7⅛	7½	7½—	¼
4⅝	1½	Wainoco Oil	10	18	2⅛	2	2⅛	
5⅞	1⅛	WarC pfC.05		13	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
30	16⅝	WasPsfB .50	8	x1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
16	11½	WRIT 1.28	11	1	14	14	14 —	⅛
4½	2⅝	Watsco .20	23	x5	3	3	3 —	⅛
9	5⅝	Weld Tu Am	2	2	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
3⅛	2½	Wellco .10e	6	1	3	3	3 —	⅛
11	3⅝	Westats Pll	10	19	9⅛	8	9 —	¼
1	⅝	Westby Fsh		1	7-16	7-16	7-16	
8⅝	4⅝	Wstn Fin .10	4	2	6½	6½	6½+	¼
1½	⅝	WstPac I wt		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
⅝	¼	Whittakr wt		17	7-16	⅜	⅜	
3⅝	1½	Wichita Ind	5	20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	WillcxG .08r		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
8¼	5¼	Wmhous .20	5	2	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
7	4½	WlshrO .05r	9	13	6⅞	6¼	6½	
4¼	11-16	Winston Mll		4	3¼	3⅛	3¼—	⅛
48	43½	Wis P pf4.50		z60	45	44	45 +	1
12⅞	8⅛	Worcest Ctl	4	6	8⅝	8½	8½+	⅛
8¼	5	Work Wr .60	5	x4	6½	6½	6½	
5⅞	1⅝	Wrather Cp		6	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	¼
1 13-16	⅞	Wright Har	93	11	15-16	15-16	15-16—1-16	
3½	2⅝	WTC Air .10	10	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
17½	7½	WUI Inc .60	6	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	WyleLab .24	5	3	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
11⅝	5	Wynnln .10e	4	15	7⅝	7	7 —	⅜
4⅝	1⅝	Wyomising	9	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
X								
22⅝	12⅝	Xonics Inc	28	5	17¼	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
Y								
4⅝	1⅝	YooHoo .05e	10	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Z								
4½	1⅝	Zimmr Hom		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Oct. 27, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
300	Abby Glen	345	345	345	+ 5
6088	Abitibi	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
1500	Acklands	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
2240	Agnico E	410	385	385	—30
100	Agra Ind	450	450	450	—20
54711	Alta Gas A	$11	10⅝	11 +	¼
200	Alta Nat	$22	21½	22 +	¼
810	Algo Cent	$13¼	13¼	13¼+	⅛
100	Almine	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
2850	Alco A	$9½	9⅛	9½+	⅛
4825	BP Can	$10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
700	Banister C	$7⅛	7½	7⅛+	⅛
6345	Bank N S	$43⅞	43¼	43¼+	⅛
6386	Bell Canad	$43	42⅝	43 +	⅛
920	Beth Cop A	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
1600	Block Bros	330	330	330	— 5
800	Bovis Cor	103	100	100	
1500	Bralor Res	205	205	205	— 5
100	Bramalea	455	455	455	—15
3000	Brameda	105	105	105	
1775	Brenda M	400	400	400	
700	Bridger	250	248	248	— 2
1	BC Phone	$9½	9½	9½—	¼
1900	Brunswk	395	385	395	+ 5
3184	Burns Fds	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
200	Cad Frv	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	¼
1337	Cal Pow A	$25¼	25	25¼+	¼
1300	Camflo	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
2150	Campau A	430	425	425	— 5
8100	C Nor West	460	445	445	—15
1250	C Pakrs C	$18	18	18 +	½
450	Can Perm	$15½	15½	15½	
300	C Tung	285	285	285	— 5
2130	Cdn Cel	495	495	45	+ 5
14310	Cl Bk Com	$25⅛	24½	24⅝—	⅛
384	C Ind Gas	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
1074	Cdn Tire A	$43½	43¼	43½+	¼
3024	C Utilities	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
1800	Canbra	250	250	250	
455	Candel Oil	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	½
2840	Cassiar	$6¼	6	6	
650	Celanese	420	415	415	—10
400	Chieftan D	$7⅛	7¼	7¼—	¼
1500	Coch Will	53	52	53	— 2
400	C Holiday	295	295	295	+ 1
1150	Con Bldg	238	230	230	— 1
4850	Con Distrb	250	240	260	
6746	Cons Gas	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅛
600	Conwest	280	280	280	
720	Craigmt	440	440	440	—10
2559	Denison	$51¼	50	50¼—1½	
1200	Dicknsn	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
2900	Dofasco A	$24½	24	24	— ½
4100	Dom Store	$16⅝	16¼	16¼—	¼
165	Du Pont	$17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
2720	East Mal	225	205	206	—22
5000	Electro A	405	400	405	
5275	Falcon C	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
2650	Falcon	$27½	26⅝	26⅝—	1
100	Fed Ind A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
500	Francana	$8⅝	8½	8⅝—	⅛
100	Fruehauf	$6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
8650	G Distrb A	$6½	6½	6½	
10800	Gnt Mascf	65	58	65	+ 9
2500	Gibraltar	490	485	485	—15
2500	Granduc	110	107	107	— 1
200	Gt Oil Sds	$5	5	5	
300	GL Paper	$22⅞	22¼	22¼—	¼
625	Greyhnd	$17½	17½	17½+	⅛
420	Guar Trst	$5	5	5	+ 5
500	Hambro C	145	145	145	+ 1
245	Hawker S	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
429	Hayes D A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
1900	H Bay Co	$15⅛	15	15	
205	Huron Eri	$23	23	23	— ⅛
250	IAC	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
100	Inland Gas	$9	9	9	+ ⅛
425	Inl Mogul	320	320	320	— 5
3283	Intpr Pipe	$12	11⅞	12	
1300	Inv Grp A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
300	Jannock	495	490	490	
6620	Kaiser Re	$10¼	10	10⅛+	⅛
200	Kaps Tran	175	175	175	— 3
50	Kelsey H	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
1853	Kerr A A	$10	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
1140	Labatt A	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
4829	LOnt Cem	325	320	325	
1500	LL Lac	145	145	145	
203	Lob Co A	480	450	430	
100	Lob Co B	485	485	435	—10
360	Loeb M	270	265	270	+ 4
200	Mclan H A	$8	8	8	— ⅛
2555	MB Ltd	$18	17⅝	19	+ ¼
9200	Madsen	48	47	47	
575	M Lf Mills	$25	24½	25	+ ½
200	Matgml A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
3340	Moore	$45⅝	45¼	45¼—	¼
4072	Noranda A	$30⅝	30¼	30¼—	⅛
5319	Nor Elect	$24⅛	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
1850	Nowsco W	$10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
150	OSF Ind	270	290	270	—10
1450	Orchan A	245	235	235	— 6
1110	Oshawa A	450	450	450	+10
3500	Pamour A	415	400	400	—10
2000	PanCan P	$15⅝	15½	15½—	⅛
150	Patino N V	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
945	Pine Point	$31¼	30⅝	30⅞+	⅛
100	Pitts C	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
208	Placer	$19⅝	18⅝	19⅝+	⅛
4700	Que Sturg	135	130	130	— 5
700	Rayrock	68	68	68	
350	Redpath A	$22⅞	22¼	22⅝—	¼
1845	Reed Oslr A	480	475	475	—15
3605	Revnu Prp	71	70	70	— 1
250	Rothman	$13½	13½	13½	
5355	Shell Can	$14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
3737	Sherritt A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
100	Siebens	$9	9	9	— ½
100	Sigma	$23	23	23	+ ¼
29918	Simpsons	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	⅛
2153	Simpson S	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
225	Slater Stl	$8	8	8	— ½
6000	Slat W Can	$8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
1225	Southm A	$22⅞	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
8737	Stelco A	$27½	27¼	27¼—	⅛
1170	Steep R	121	120	120	
2600	Sundale O	$5⅛	5	5⅛	
8040	Teck Cor A	370	350	370	+20
1200	Teck Cor B	310	295	310	+15
275	Texaco	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
5600	Thom N A	$11¾	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
13701	Tor Dm Bk	$39¼	38⅝	39	— ½
696	Traders A	$13	13	13	+ ⅛
2275	Trans Mt	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
9975	TrCan PL	$9⅞	9½	9½—	⅛
135	Un Carbid	$18¼	18¼	18¼—	1
2882	UGas A	$7¼	6⅞	6⅞—	⅜
250	U Keno	$10½	10½	10½	
6300	U Siscoe	$5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
300	Voyager P	$8½	8½	8½	
200	Weldwod	$9⅛	9	9	— ½
200	Wstburne	$8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	¼
2203	West Mine	287	285	287	— 3
200	Weston	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
561	White Pas	$8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅛
5000	Willroy	85	81	81	— 9
340	Woodwd A	$18	18	18	— ⅛
2400	Yk Bear	211	210	210	— 8

Total sales 1,274,667 shares

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	33.40
Albert Heijn	93
Algembank	320
Amrobank	73.70
A'dam	137
Fokker	34.20
Heineken	144.90
H.V.A.	57.60
Holl-Am-H	65.10
Hoogovens	49
K.L.M.	47
Pakhoed	137.20
Philips new	23.50
Robeco	177.20
Rolinco	127.10
Royal Dutch	93.50
Unilever	103.20
Van Ommer	227.50
VerMach	170.50

Brussels

Arbed	3,625
Brux-Lamb	1,900
Cock Ougree	912
Electrobel	6,140
GB-Inno-BM	1,650
Hoboken	3,540
Pétrofina	4,830
Ph Gevaert	1,080
Soc Générale	2,510
Solvay	2,350
Un Minière	1,182

Frankfurt

AEG	80.80
BASF	137.50
Bayer	114
Commerzbk	198.50
Cont Gummi	83.10
Daimler	325.30
Demag	190.80
DeutBank	322.90
DresdeBk	227.50
Hoechst	130
Gets Aktien	73.50
Hoesch	32.30
Karlsdt	453
Kaufhof	275
KHD	178
Lufthansa	53.50
Mannesmann	280
Metallgesell	223.50
Neckermann	100
Rheinstahl	70
RWE new	131.20
Schering	399
Siemens	274.50
Thyssen	87
Veba	107.40
Volkswagen	133.90

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.55
Anglo-Am	£30.00
Barclay Bk	2.92
Beecham Gr	3.13
BICC	1.15
Boots	1.30
Bowater	1.75
Brit-Am Tob	3.20
Brit Oxyg	0.53
Brit Pet	5.83
Burmah	0.31
CadburySc	0.51
Chartered	1.66
Courtaulds	1.39
Daggafont	0.09
DeBeer D	3.08
Decca Rec	2.24
Distillers	1.17
Dunlop	0.57
E Mustline	2.25
GEC	1.27
FreeStGed	£21.50
GKN	2.25
Glaxo Gr	3.37
Gold Fields	2.05
Gt Un St	1.92
Guinness	1.25
Hawker-Sidd	3.22
Hudson Bay	£11 3/16
Imp Chem	2.92
Imps	0.73
Mar&Spen	1.01
MetalBox	2.53
Nichols	0.36
Plessey	0.72
Rand Mines	7.30
Rank Org	1.60
Royal Dutch	£21⅞
R.T.Z.	1.73
Shell	3.75
Thorn (A)	2.00
Tube Invest	2.74
Union Carb	4.05
Vickers	1.34
War L3½	£23 7/16
West Deep	£16⅝
West Drief	£39.75
West Hold	£27.00
West Min	1.51
Woolworth	0.62
ZCI	0.38

Milan

Bastogi	1,195
Erba	2,550
Erole Marelli	504
Fiat	1,065
Finsider	261.50
Generali	41,500
IFI	2,380
Italgas	325
Italsider	376
LaRines	68
Montedis	470
Olivetti	1,177
Pirelli	798
Snia Visco	1,446
Terni	31

Paris

Air Liquide	359.50
Alimentaire	69
BSN	549
Carrefour	1,695
Cim Lafarge	183.90
Citroën	47.20
Cie Bancaire	506
CFP	125
CGE	294
CCF	180.30
Ferodo	393
Imétal	75.80
L'Oréal	915
Mach Bull	31.10
Michelin	1,359
Moët-Henn	597
Moulinex	283
Paribas	168.80
PUK	100.30
Penarroya	51.05
Perrier	102
Peugeot	313
Rh Poulenc	103.40
Sacilor	65.80
St Gobain	129.50
Suez	260.50
Télémécan	828
Thomson	232.50
Usinor	70.10

Zurich

Alusuisse	970
Buehrle	1,230
B Boveri	1,425
Ciba-Geigy	1,415
Cr Suisse	2,755
Fischer	501
HofRocheN	9,250
Nestlé	3,185
Sandoz	4,260
Sté B Suisse	435
Sulzer	2,300
U.B. Suisse	2,975

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
100	Algoma	$ 26	26	26	
251	Asbestos	$ 19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	¼
3540	Bank Mont	$ 16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
100	Basic Res	$ 10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
100	Bombard	260	260	260	+10
181	Brinco	445	445	445	— 5
9186	Can Cements	$ 9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
100	Cdn Indust	$ 20	20	20	+ ¼
500	Cdn Int Pow	$ 14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+	¼
700	Fncl Col	140	140	140	
100	Gaz Metro	$ 5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
210	Imasco	$ 28⅞	28⅝	28⅞+	⅜
100	Ivaco	$ 8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
100	Molson B	$ 15	15	15	
2400	Price Co	$ 14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
1216	Royal Bank	$ 30⅝	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
150	Roy Trust A	$ 19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
1330	Zellers	380	375	380	—15

Total sales 337,835 shares.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
1 W.	5¹¹⁄₁₆-5¹³⁄₁₆	3½-3¾	2¼-2¾	11½-12
1 M.	6⅛-6⅜	3½-3¾	1½-1¾	11½-12
3 M.	6⁹⁄₁₆-6¹¹⁄₁₆	4 -4¼	3 -3¼	11⅞-12¼
6 M.	7¼-7⅜	4⁵⁄₁₆-4⁹⁄₁₆	3⅜-3⅝	12 -12⅜
1 Y.	7⅝-8	5¼-5½	4⁵⁄₁₆-4¹¹⁄₁₆	12¼-12⅝

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	100½	101½
Asahi 10¼-80	101½	102½
ASEA 8½-86	89	90
Ashland 8-87	89½	90½
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	101	102
Aust-Swiss 8-87	87¾	88¾
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	98½	99½
BFCE 9-82	99	100
B.N.P. 9½-81	101	102
Borregaard 8¾-86	91¼	92¼
Broken Hill 10-90	99¼	100¼
Broken Hill 9½-81	101¾	102¾
Carlsberg 8¾-86	97	98
Carrier 8-87	88	89
CNE 9¼-85	98¼	99¼
CN Rhone 10-80/8.	102	103
Cons Food 7½-91	84	85
Conoco 8-86	94	95
Cont Tel 8¼-86	94¾	95¾
Copen Coun 7¾-8	82	83
Copen Tel 8½-86	97	98
Corning 8½-86	97½	98½
Cut Ham 8-87	90	91
Dana 8-87	88	89
Denmark 9-82	99¼	100¼
Denmark 7½-90	80½	81½
Dow Cor 8¾-86	99½	100½
Dupont 7½-78	101	102
EIB 9½-85	99¾	100¾
Ericsson 9¼-8	99½	100½
Esso 7½-78	100	101
Esso 8-86 Nov	96½	97½
First Chic 7-80	94½	95½
Gen Cable 8¼-8	82½	83½
Gen Mills 8-86	94	95
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100¾	101¾
Gen Mot 8¾-86	100¾	101¾
G.H.H. 7¾-88	81½	82½
GTE 8¼-86	95½	96½
Haas 8-78	101	102
Haas 8¾-86	99	100
I.D.B.J. 9¼-82	99½	100½
Intl Util 8¼-82	94¾	95¾
Kimberley 8½-86	99	100
Marubeni 9¾-87	99	100
Michelin 7½-88	79¾	80¾
Miles 9¼-80	101	102
Monsanto 8¾-85	102	104
Motorola 8-87	91	92
NrgKomBx 7½-87	85	86
Norsk Hyd. 9¾-85	99	100
NorthAMR 7¾-79	97¾	98¾
Ontario 8¼-86	97	98
Oslo 8¼-86	93½	94½
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101½	102½
Owens Corn 9-86	100¾	101¾
Pac.Light 9¼-81	101¾	102¾
Pac.Light 8-88	88¾	89¾
Papua 9½-83	97¾	98¾
Pemex 10½-.82	98½	99½
Pennwalt 8-87	88½	89½
Philmorris 8½-86	99½	100½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99	100
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	94	95
Queb. Prov 7½-88	84¼	85¼
Queensld 8½-8	86¾	87¾
Ralston 7½-87	90	91
Richardson 8¾-8	100	101
S.A.S. 8-85	86	87
Scanraff 8½-88	93½	94½
Scott 8¾-86	99	100
Shell 8-86	93½	94½
Shell 7½-87	90¼	91¼
Singer 7-77	102	104
Skandin. 10¼-81	102¾	103¾
SNCF 9¼-81	101¾	102¾
St. Ind 8½-80	101½	102½
St Ind. 8½-88	97½	98½
Sumitomo 9¼-80	100	101
Swed. Exp 9-82	99	100
Sybron 8-87	87¾	88¾
Tenneco 7½-79	98½	99½
Tenneco 7¾-87	86½	87½
Textron 7¾-87	85	86
Tokyo Cur 10¼-81	101	102
TokyoCur 8½-88	87½	88
Transocean 8-86	93¾	94¾
Transocean 7½-87	90¾	91¾
Union Oil 7-79	97	98
Union Oil 7½-87	91	92
Utah 8-87	88	89
Volvo 9½-85	98	99
Volvo 8-87	84	85
Beatrice 4½-92	89	91
Borden 6¾-91	101	103
Borden 5-92	88	90
BroadHale 4¾-87	71½	73½
Carnation 4-88	86½	88½
Chevron 5-88	98½	100½
Chrysler 4¾-88	49	51
Chrysler 5-88	54	56
Cont Tel 5½-88	67	69
Cumm In 6¼-88	80	82
Dart Ind 4¾-88	77	79
EastKodak 4½-88	111½	113½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	75½	77½
Firestone 5-88	86½	88½
Ford 6-86	84½	86½
Ford 5-88	75½	77½
Gen Elec 4¼-85	73½	75½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	83	85
Gen Food 4¾-87	82½	85½
Gillette 4¾-82	81	83
Gillette 4¾-87	73	75
Gould 5-87	85½	87½
Gulf West. 5-86	85½	87½
Honeywell 6-86	74½	76½
ITT 4⅝-87	69	71
I.S.C. 6¼-89	80½	82½
Komatsu 7¼-90	106½	108½
McDerm 4¾-87	122	124
Morgan JP 4¼-8	101	103
Nabisco 5¼-88	90	92
Owens Ill 4½-87	86½	85½
Penney JC 4½-87	78	80
Phil Lamp 4¾-82	85½	87½
R.C.A. 5-88	71	73
Revlon 4¾-83	112	114
Revlon 4¾-87	100	102
Sperry 4¼-88	95	97
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	80½	82½
Texaco 4¾-88	75	77
UnCarb 4¾-82	103½	105½
WarnLam 4½-87	90	92
WarnLam 4¼-87	76	78
[illegible] 5-88	73	75

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	79	81
Am Tob 5¼-88	98½	100½
Ashland 5-88	74	76
Beatrice 6¼-91	103	105

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	98.16	87.13	96.85
Previous	98.11	87.06	97.38

Currency Rates

October 27, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	Swiss F.	Dan. Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6280	5.4480	102.845*	60.355*	38.99y	—	6.8150*	100.08*	44.22*
Brussels (c)	38.62	79.94	15.1065	8.856	5.722*	14.676	—	14.705	6.40
Frankfurt	2.5652	5.3116	—	58.74*	3.792x	97.29*	6.641*	97.49*	42.99*
London (z)	2.0690	—	5.3075	9.0475	1397.80	5.4515	80.0	5.4530	12.3600
Milan	674.30	1397.40	263.98	154.87	—	256.78	17.492	256.86	113.45
Paris	4.3710	9.0180	170.375*	—	6.4550x	165.865*	11.3*	166.125*	73.300*
Zurich	2.6336	5.4531	102.76*	60.22*	0.3894*	99.98*	6.80*	—	44.1*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.9430; Escudo: 26.55; Israeli £: 7.00; Peseta: 58.895; Schilling: 18.135; Sw. krona: 4.3480; Yen: 301.55; Belgian financial franc: 39.875; Canada $: 1.0215; Hong Kong $: 5.0375.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Nordic Bank Singapore Branch

Nordic Bank Limited has pleasure in announcing the opening of its Singapore Branch with effect from October 28th

By opening this branch we can offer our customers a full range of banking services in the Far East including

Asian Currency Banking Facilities
Foreign Exchange Shipping Finance
Loan Syndication Project Finance
Corporate Financial Advice

Branch Manager
Haakon M Melander
Nordic Bank Limited, Singapore Branch
DBS Tower 2401, 6 Shenton Way Singapore 1
Mailing Address: GPO Box 1769 Singapore 2
Telephone: 2206144-7
Telex: General RS 21737 Forex: RS 23724

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Nordic Bank Limited
Nordic Bank House
41-43 Mincing Lane
London EC3R 7SP
Telephone: 01-626 9661-9

Shareholders
Den norske Creditbank Oslo
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki Helsinki
Svenska Handelsbanken Stockholm

International Herald Tribune

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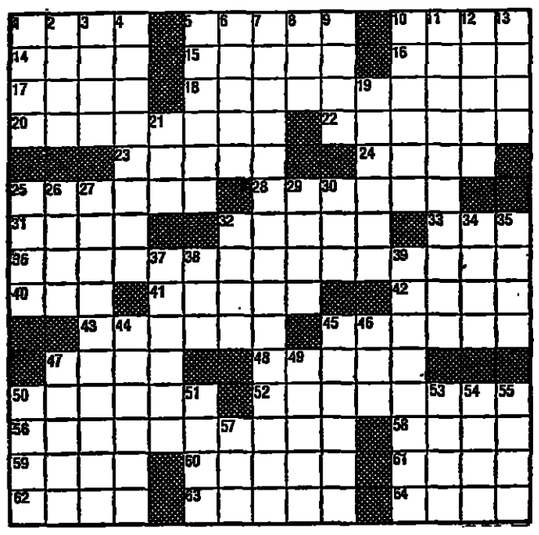
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Latin-lesson word
5 Mont Blanc, etc., to French
10 *Fundamentals*
14 Puccini heroine
15 Drench
16 Mies van der ——
17 Tamiroff
18 Pink roses
20 Fiendish
22 Hums
23 Mr. Heep
24 Biblical name
25 Senator from Maine
28 Small stream
31 Dill
32 Sprite
33 Cry of surprise
36 Greed
40 Old French coin
41 Town near Naples
42 Kiln
43 Type of venemous snake
45 Fountain order
47 Glacial ridges
48 Grenoble's river
50 Misbehaves
52 Playing card
56 Printing-plant areas
58 Rus in ——
59 Mexican Indian
60 As —— . (generally)
61 Fur animal, for short
62 Comfort
63 Isolated hills
64 Dutch painter

DOWN

1 Have —— on (be peeved)
2 Premier of Japan
3 Bowfin genus
4 Symbol of *remoteness*
5 Antarctic penguin
6 Sayings of Jesus
7 Comely
8 That, in Spain
9 Transmit
10 Tuneful
11 Warm-water shark
12 Stadium sound
13 Meeting: Abbr.
19 Irish port
21 Mouth: Prefix
25 *Bleats*
26 Strange, in Scotland
27 Sets apart
29 Corn lily
30 Miss Ullmann
32 *N. Z. mollusk*
34 Thessaly peak
35 Bone: Prefix
37 Flier of myth
38 Weaken
39 Paragon
44 "I love a ——"
45 Come to one's ——
46 Actress Mary
47 Plant-stem sheath
49 Resort in India
50 Nave's neighbor
51 Carriage
53 Malay boat
54 Old Greek coin
55 *Bills*
57 Bauxite, e.g.



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	19	66	Overcast	MADRID	18	61	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Overcast	MILAN	17	63	Fair
ANKARA	10	50	Cloudy	MONTREAL	11	52	Fair
ATHENS	20	68	Cloudy	MOSCOW	10	50	Overcast
BEIRUT	24	75	Cloudy	MUNICH	5	41	Cloudy
BELGRADE	14	57	Cloudy	NEW YORK	15	59	Cloudy
BERLIN	4	39	Cloudy	NICE	19	66	Fair
BRUSSELS	6	43	Overcast	OSLO	10	50	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	18	64	Fair	PARIS	6	43	Overcast
CAIRO	30	86	Fair	PRAGUE	6	43	Fair
CASABLANCA	21	70	Cloudy	ROME	20	68	Fair
COPENHAGEN	8	46	Overcast	SOFIA	13	55	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	21	82	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	11	52	Cloudy
DUBLIN	14	57	Cloudy	TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
EDINBURGH	12	54	Rain	TEL AVIV	24	75	Cloudy
FLORENCE	18	64	Overcast	TUNIS	20	68	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	4	39	Overcast	VENICE	18	64	Fair
GENEVA	5	41	Overcast	VIENNA	14	57	Cloudy
HELSINKI	3	46	Overcast	WARSAW	9	48	Fair
ISTANBUL	13	55	Rain	WASHINGTON	16	61	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy	ZURICH	5	41	Overcast
LISBON	18	64	Cloudy				
LONDON	14	57	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	17	63	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

October 27, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund — $6.42
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd — $7.64
Austral Select — $2.96

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:
— (d) Baerbond — SF162.96
— (d) Conbar — SF728
— (d) Grobar — SF537
— (d) Stockbar — SF832
(w) Browninvest — $12.96
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd — $10.66
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd — $4.42
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd — $6.86

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l — $13.29
— (w) Capital Italia S.A — $8.33
(d) Capital Rentinvest — LF1,035
(d) Caribbino Open-End — $86.80
(d) Citadel Fund — $2.82
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd — $653.33
(w) Convert Fd. Int. A Certs. — $7.35
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs. — $11.14
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. — $8.20

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Canasec — SF513
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds — SF73
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l — SF68.50
— (d) Energievalor — SF81
— (d) Usec — SF543
— (d) Europavalor — SF132.50
(d) Crosby Fund S.A. — $4.01

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:
— (w) C.S. Income Fd — $7.38
(w) D.G.G. — $39.80
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) — $1.17
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l — $11.20
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd — $11.09
(w) Europe Obligations — LF1,004

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra — DM22.00
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond — DM72.60

FIDELITY:
Fidelity Dlr. Svgs. Trust — $50.29
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia — $6.56
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund — $14.49
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund — $21 99
— (d) Fidelity World Fd — $9.49
(d) Fiducem — BF901
(w) First Int'l Fd — $113.74
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. — $14.60
(d) First Nat'l City Fund — $27.13
(d) First Security Ca., Fd — $21.06
(w) Fleming Fund S.A — $50.76
(w) Fleming Japan Fund — $21.41
(w) Fonselex Issue Fr. — SF1,752
(w) Fonselex Selection Fd — SF74.95
(d) Fonditalia — $10.15
(d) Fund of Nations — $4.05
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) — $0.61
(w) Future Australia Fd — Aus.$7.82

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund — $10.53
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd — $24.50
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund — $5.71
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l — $7.20
(w) Hapsmann Holdgs NV — $5.543
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet — $24.35
(d) Icofund — $9.48
(d) Interfin — SF291.85
(d) Interfund S.A — $8.49
(w) Intermarket Fund — $99.36
(w) Int'l Income Fund — $22.09
(r) Int'l Securities Fund — $5.69
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd. S.A — $37.70
(r) Invest Atlantiques — $37.72
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund — $5.86
(?) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A — $7.66
(?) Japan Growth Fund — $14.36
(d) Japan Selection Fund — $45.80
(w) Japan Pacific Fund — $12.29

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine East. Trust — $40.72
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund — $37.26
— (r) Jardine Selection NV — $12.77

(d) KB Income Fund — LF1,536
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F — $10.12
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F — $17.26
(w) Leverage Cap Hold — $36.79

LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL:
+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd — SF388.50
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund — SF367.50
(w) Luxfund — $18.08
(d) Mediolanum Int. Fund — $10.68
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund — $1.63
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund — $3.01
(w) N.A.M.F — $63.52
(w) Nippon Fund — $35.38
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund — $5.86
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd — $6.87
(r) Pegasus Intern'l — $7.22
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund — $20.42
(d) Renta Fund — LF1,928
(d) Renta Capital Fund — LF3,804
(d) Rentinvest — LF889
— (d) Safe Fund — $4.46
— (d) Safe Trust Fund — $9.62
(w) Samurai Portfolio — SF56.05
Share Realty N.V — $14.18
Share International N.V — $4.60

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) — $11.31

S.M.G. FUNDS:
— (d) CSF Fund — SF23.61
— (d) Crossbow Fund — SF4.53
— (d) I.T.F Fund N.V — $7.02
(w) SMH Special Fund — DM91.30

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parion Sw. R. Est — SF1,529
— (r) Securswiss — SF896
(d) Soros Fund — $175.34
(w) Star Fund — $4.87

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor — SF436.75
— (d) Intervalor — SF63
— (d) Japan Portfolio — SF367.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser — SF188
— (d) Univ. Bond Select — SF80.25
— (d) Universal Fund — SF97.04
(w) Talent Global Fund — $7.92
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sep.) — $31.89
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V — $30.01
(w) Transpacific Fund — $17.54

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh — SF34.75
— (d) Bond Invest — SF71.75
— (d) Convert-Invest — SF75.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh — SF1.15
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh — SF79
— (d) Globinvest — SF63.50
— (d) Pacific Invest — SF70.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest — SF333.50
— (d) Safit Sm'th Air. Sh — SF244
— (d) Sima Swiss Er Ev — SF180.50

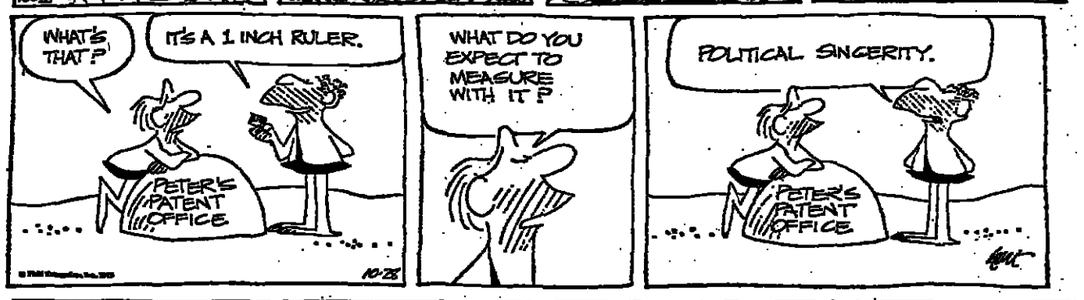
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantikfonds — DM16.50
— (d) Europafonds — DM24.30
— (d) Unifonds — DM20.95
— (d) Unirenta — DM42.70
— (d) Unispecial I — DM56.75
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd — $2.70
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd — $11.79
(w) Western Growth Fd — $5.74
(w) Western Hedge Fund — $1,395.58
(w) West Proprietary N.V — $1,426.01
(d) World Equity Grth Fd — $382.85
(w) Worldwide Securities — $33.45
(w) Worldwide Special — $3,237.74

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.

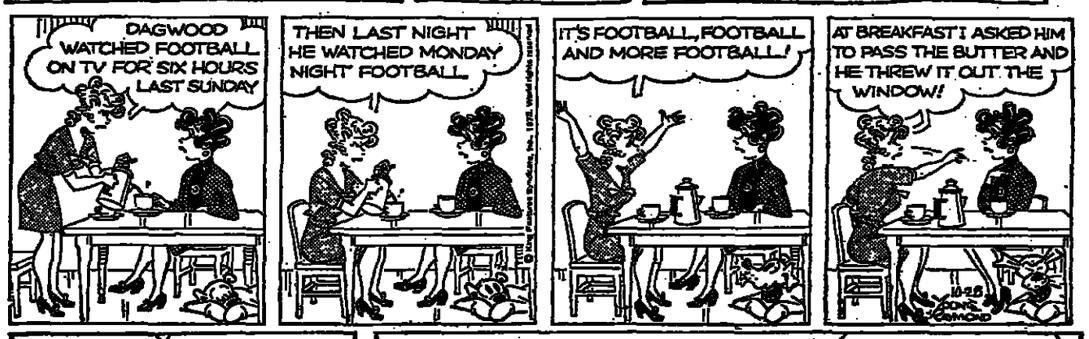
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



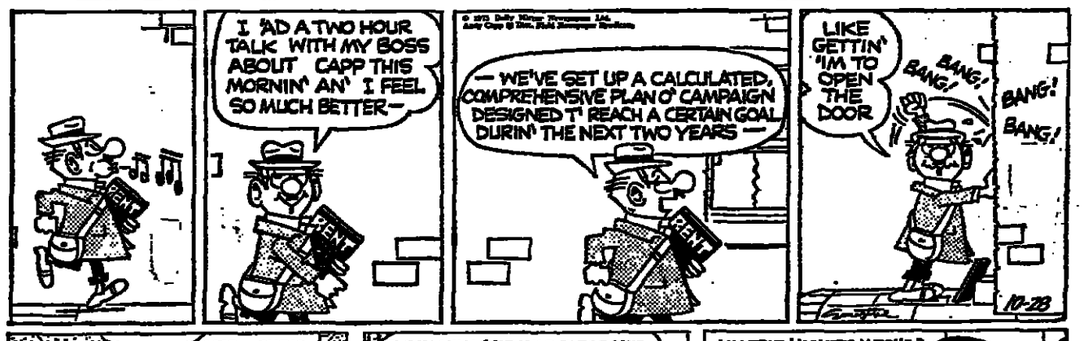
BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



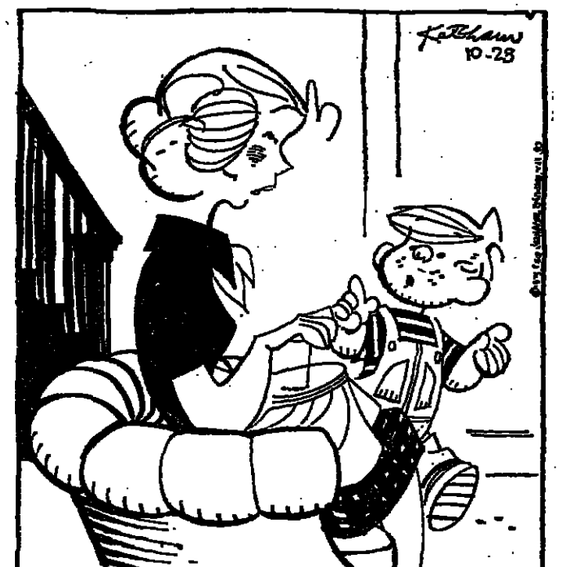
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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FORSA
AMLET
MYSILF
SLUTES



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: VISOR RAJAH BANTER FAMILY
Answer: *How to stop a criminal proceeding* — ARREST HIM

BOOKS

THE SMELL OF HAY

By Giorgio Bassani. Translated from Italian by William Weaver. Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich. 133 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

IN novels, short stories and vignettes, Giorgio Bassani makes readers aware of his corner of the world and concerned about the fate of his characters. We know that he is taking us upon an excursion into a dying time—the Fascist era—and into a place of his youth, Ferrara in northern Italy, among an ill-fated people, the Jewish families of the region. But we also know that an artistic intent lies behind the "plots" of his subtle tales. A reader can observe the author simultaneously unfolding his own reminiscences in a deliberate *roman-fleuve* style and recording his characters' passing adventures. Though we have foreknowledge of tragedy to come, we still care about what happens to this man, or that marriage—and especially if the trains carrying the people north to oblivion will ever return.

In this latest collection of stories Bassani rounds out characters (not the same people but perhaps their next-door neighbors) he created in his best-known novel, "The Garden of the Finzi-Continis." It includes eight tales, two of which he quite accurately calls fairy tales, that are passing fancies and flashes through a bus window on the way to Bologna or Milan. They all seem handwoven, no two alike, and require the closest inspection to unravel their patterns. Unless one has first visited the "Finzi-Continis" or the other old friends in "Five Stories of Ferrara," the tales will seem fragmentary. In one of the tales, "Ravenna," the reader is tantalized by the protagonist and his elusive wife. We know nothing about their courtship or marriage beyond the flat statement: "We were married in August 1943, during the period of the Badoglio government." We wonder, is the wife perhaps the same lovely young Micol of the aristocratic Finzi-Continis? And what happens to their marriage? Bassani holds back, no doubt to serve an artistic purpose, a kind of Proustian remembrance, in this case uncompleted.

The major part of "The Smell of Hay" consists of a newly translated (by the able William Weaver) and revised version of "The Gold-Rimmed Spectacles," here called "The Gold-Rimmed Eyeglasses." This novella, published separately some 15 years ago, is Bassani's most important short work. It is a service to followers of European literature that it has been brought back into print. On second reading, one still feels it deserves to be compared to Thomas Mann's "Death in Venice," both in its theme and artful style.

"The Gold-Rimmed Spectacles" (or Eyeglasses)—a title conveying both a realistic and sy message about its central acter—remains a powerful in novella form, of homosex and humiliation. The new lation is both more luci somewhat more colloquial quote a line from the old lation: "Do you believe me I say that sometimes I can to shave in front of the mi And the same line in the "Will you believe me, if I s that sometimes I can't bea ing, facing myself in th ror?" The latter removes a ambiguity. What is mo portant is that the auth apparently approved the translation as being mos genial to his theme and s language.

This classic story of spected physician in Ferra is victimized by his "dif behavior and his Jewish set against the background rise of Fascism. The hu pulsion by friends is shown side his rejection by t bitious new dictatorial cli the two are woven toget first the doctor seems wr foolish but by the end novella we are in sympath his plight and despise h mies. The personal and story run on parallel tra is a mark of the author skill that he can use the homosexuality to show t tality of the Fascist reg ward those defying conve

Herbert Mitgang, of Th York Times editorial bo author of "The Return," with an Italian setting.

© The New York Time

Best Selle

The New York Times

This list is based on report more than 250 bookstores in 1 munities throughout the United Weeks are not necessarily cons

FICTION

This week		Las wee
1	Ragtime, by E.L. Doctorow	
2	Looking for Mr. Goodbar, by Judith Rossner	
3	Curtain, by Agatha Christie	
4	Shogun by James Clavell	
5	Humboldt's Gift, by Saul Bellow	
6	The Moneychangers, by Arthur Hailey	
7	Circus, by Alistair MacLean	
8	The Great Train Robbery, by Michael Crichton	
9	The Eagle Has Landed, by Jack Higgins	
10	The Greek Treasure, by Irving Stone	

GENERAL

1	Sylvia Porter's Money Book, by Sylvia Porter	
2	Winning Through Intimidation, by Robert J. Ringer	
3	Total Fitness, by Laurence E. Morehouse and Leonard Gross	
4	TM, by Harold H. Bloomfield, M.D., Michael Peter Cain and Dennis T. Jaffe	
5	Breach of Faith, by Theodore H. White	
6	Power! by Michael Korda	
7	*Money*, by John Kenneth Galbraith	
8	The Great Railway Bazaar, by Paul Theroux	
9	Bring on the Empty Horses, by David Niven	
10	Without Feathers, by Woody Allen	

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	H	A	G		C	S	T		S	L	O	G	S	
T	O	D	O		I	D	U		T	U	N	E	S	
A	R	E	A		G	A	R	O		A	L	O	N	E
B	A	L	L	P	A	R	K	F	I	G	U	R	E	
S	E	A		A	R	S		F	R	Y		A	R	G
		D	R	S		S	H	E			B	A	R	
E	S	Q	U	E		O	I	A		S	T	O	L	E
R	O	U	E	N		E	R	N		A	R	U	L	E
A	M	A	S	S		P	E	O		S	A	T	Y	H
T	E	L			D	E	N		E	S	P			
O	T	T		B	I	N		O	N	E		S	S	A
	I	F	S	A	N	D	S	A	N	D	B	U	T	S
U	M	I	A	T		S	A	K	E		L	E	A	K
T	E	E	T	H			L	E	A		E	S	T	E
A	S	S	E	S			E	N	D		U	S	E	D

BRIDGE — By Alan Tru

A recent New York-area match featured an interesting defensive problem. The reader can test himself by covering the West and South hands and put himself in the East position.

South has opened pre-emptively with three spades and North has raised to five spades. This unusual bid asks the opener to continue to slam if his trumps are reasonably solid, and South carries on to six spades.

West led the heart seven, and the declarer put up the ace in dummy and led a trump. East ducked, and won the next trick when South won with the king and played a second trump.

What should East do now? He must assume that South has no more hearts, for if West's lead was a singleton, South can claim. The main danger from East's angle is that South has exactly two diamonds, in which case the club ace must be removed from the dummy before South can establish diamonds by ruffing the third round.

East worked this out correctly. He played the club king, but this turned out to be just what South needed. This was the 11th trick, and when South took his two club winners and all his remaining trumps, West was squeezed in the red suits and the slam was made.

It would have made no difference if East had returned a low club. South would have taken the club queen, the club ace, and ruffed a heart. The same red-suit squeeze would then o against West.

East was an unhappy when the post-mortem re that he could have re either red suit and defeat contract.

East can hardly be blam falling into this trap, but was a slight clue that migh guided him. The club sh essential if South held two diamonds and three small but if the declarer had a hand, he would probably played differently. After w the first round of trumps, h chance would be to play monds, establishing the suit a ruff before leading a round of trumps.

NORTH
♠ 74
♡ AQ6
◇ AK9752
♣ A4

WEST
♠ 63
♡ K87
◇ Q1043
♣ 10863

EAST
♠ A5
♡ 10954
◇ J8
♣ KJ2

SOUTH (D)
♠ KQJ10982
♡ J
◇ 6
♣ Q975

Both sides were vulnerab

The bidding:

South	West	North	E
3 ♠	Pass	5 ♠	P
6 ♠	Pass	Pass	P

West led the heart seve

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الاصل

Dolphins Catch NFL's Bills In 4th Period to Win, 35-30

From Wire Dispatches

BUFFALO, N.Y., Oct. 27.—In a game that would do justice to the Super Bowl, the Miami Dolphins came back from a 13-0 first-quarter deficit and beat the Buffalo Bills, 35-30, with a fourth-quarter rally yesterday.

Quarterback Bob Griese rallied from a poor start and capitalized on an interception by safety Jake Scott to win the game before a crowd of 80,020. Fullback Don Nottingham scored the winning touchdown—plus two others—on a three-yard plunge with 1 minute 25 seconds remaining.

The triumph gave Miami a 5-1 record and the lead over Buffalo in the American Conference East.

For 57 minutes, the Bills quarterback, Joe Ferguson, played the best game of his National Football League life.

Then he threw a poor pass into a crowd, which was intercepted by Scott, and it set up Miami's winning touchdown.

O.J. Simpson did not play his usual dominant role. The Dolphins held him to 89 yards rushing, but they could not hold Ferguson until the end. The Buffalo passer completed 20 of 29 attempts for 212 yards and two touchdowns.

Ten minutes into the first period the Bills seemed comfortable with a 13-point lead. Not many teams had enjoyed such an early advantage on the Dolphins. Steve Freeman started the scoring by intercepting a poor pass by Griese and sprinting down the sideline for a 30-yard touchdown run. Freeman was playing strong safety in a revised Buffalo secondary that had Tony Greene moving to cornerback and Vic Washington, a running back, playing free safety.

Then Buffalo put on a 64-yard scoring drive that had a spectacular ending as Simpson, with one of his special inside-outside moves, ran 26 yards for a touchdown. But John Leypoldt's conversion kick hit the goal post and was no good.

The Dolphins did not panic. They went about their business in the second quarter, first with a 72-yard scoring drive that featured a 35-yard run by Mercury Morris.

Another interception of a Griese pass, this one by Greene, set up a Buffalo score on a subsequent pass from Ferguson to Bob Chandler.

That left the score 20-7. Miami then scored quickly on Griese's three passes covering 55 yards, the last to Nat Moore for the touchdown. This happened 25 seconds before halftime.

But the Bills moved just far enough in the remaining time on three completions by Ferguson to set up Leypoldt for a 45-yard field goal, which left the Bills with a 23-14 lead.

Miami came out in the second with a new tactic. It decided to run right at the Buffalo defense. Nottingham and Norm Bulaich, alternating at fullback, and Morris hit to the inside on 11 straight plays that covered 84 yards. Nottingham scored from the one and Miami was behind by 23-21.

The fourth quarter, a wild one, began with a comeback drive by the Bills that covered 80 yards, most of them gained on Ferguson's sharp passes to his tight ends, Paul Seymour and Reuben Gant, and to Chandler, a brilliant wide receiver. Chandler caught a touchdown pass of five yards that left Buffalo on top, 30-21.

Miami came right back with a 71-yard drive. This time Griese went for the pass and made four completions, the last to Jim Mandich, the tight end, for the touchdown. Miami then trailed, 30-28.

Ferguson, who had played so well, next tried to force a pass to J.D. Hill in a crowd. Scott intercepted on the Buffalo 23 with three minutes left.

A pass to Bulaich gained 13 yards and set up Nottingham's one-yard plunge into the end zone with 1:25 remaining. Miami went ahead for the first time, 35-30, and it was all over.

Raiders 25, Chargers 0

At Oakland, Calif., Pete Banaszak plunged for one and two-yard touchdowns and Ken Stabler threw a 45-yard scoring pass to Cliff Branch as the Raiders shut out San Diego for the second time this season, 25-0. It was the first home game for the Raiders, now 4-2, including a 6-0 victory in San Diego three weeks ago.

The loss was the sixth for the winless Chargers, whose top quarterback, Dan Fouts, missed the game because of an ankle injury and whose leading rusher, Don Woods, was sidelined last week for the season with a knee injury. Most of the game was played in Chargers territory. San Diego got beyond the Oakland 40 once in the first half, reaching the Raiders' 17 before Ray Wersching was wide on a 34-yard field goal attempt.

In the second half, the Chargers managed to pass the Raiders' 40 only once more, reaching the 37. But on the next play, Otis Sistrunk smeared Bobby Douglass for an 11-yard loss.

Rams 38, Saints 14

At Los Angeles, halfback Cullen Bryant, who successfully defied the Rozelle Rule, scored his first two touchdowns of the season as the Rams beat New Orleans, 38-14. The Rams produced their largest scoring output of the year and raised their record to 5-1, with the 230-pound Bryant scoring in the first half on runs of three and one yards. He also had key third-down gains in two other scoring drives.

In the preseason, NFL commissioner Pete Rozelle had awarded Bryant to Detroit in compensation for wide receiver Ron Jessie, who played out his option and signed with the Rams. But Bryant, who had been with the Rams two seasons after playing at Colorado, fought the edict in the courts and won.

The other Rams touchdowns were on a one-yard run by John Cappelletti, a three-yard pass from James Harris to Bob Klein and a 22-yard run by Rob Scribner.

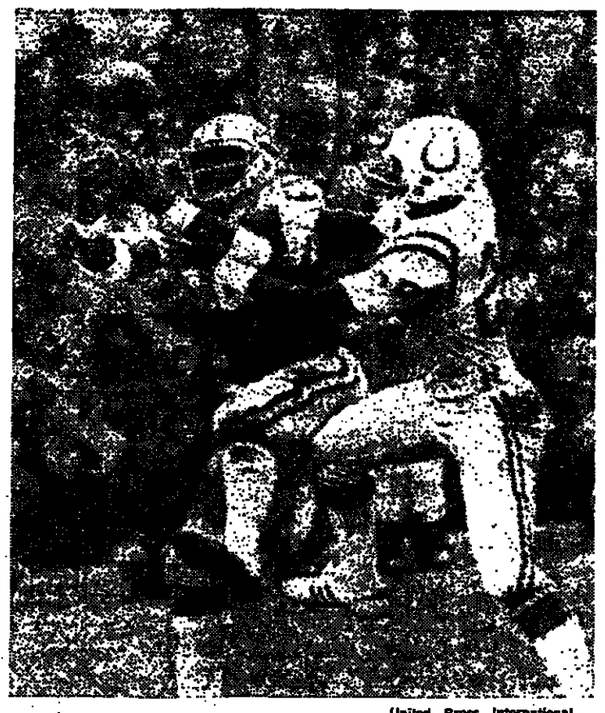
Another Challenge

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP).—The National Football League Players Association has said that the refusal of commissioner Pete Rozelle to permit the league to sign players from the defunct World Football League is a violation of federal anti-trust laws.

Ed Garvey, the association's executive director, and Kermit Alexander, its president, issued statements here in which they called Rozelle's action irresponsible and a disregard for the players and fan interest.

Rozelle ordered NFL clubs not to sign WFL players for the rest of the year. He had received a threat of a legal challenge to such signings by lawyers of the WFL, which went out of business on Wednesday. Rozelle said the NFL did not want to get involved in such litigation.

Garvey's statement charged that Rozelle's order of "the group boycott will illegally deny job opportunities to all players who played in the WFL." Rozelle's obvious purpose is to avoid competitive bidding for players at all costs. Hopefully, the fans will have a better understanding of the NFL players' concern over Rozelle's power as commissioner.



United Press International.

TWO FOR A PASS—The Jets' Rich Caster, left, goes for Joe Namath pass while Colts' Jackie Wallace defends.



Associated Press.

The Lions' Ed O'Neil, left, and a teammate induce the Oilers' Billy Johnson to fumble. But the mistake wasn't enough as Houston still managed to win the game, 24-8.



Associated Press.

The Rams' John Cappelletti dives over the Saints' line as he goes over for a touchdown from one yard away.

Snow Knight Helps His Status As an International Runner

By Michael Strauss

ETOBICOKE, Canada, Oct. 27 (NYT).—Snow Knight, bred in England, purchased as a yearling by a Canadian and raced successfully in New York since last summer, won the $188,700 Canadian International Championship yesterday.

A superb stretch run under Jorge Velasquez, in the 38th running of the classic, brought victory to the 4-year-old son of Firestreak. The winning time over Woodbine's 1 5/8-mile turf course was 2 minutes 43 1/5 seconds.

In second was the French filly Comtesse de Loir, who was followed by Canadian horse, Carney's Point, and by the favored Dahlia, also from France. Dahlia, last year's winner, trailed Carney's Point by a head as the first four horses were separated by less than two lengths.

A crowd of 26,475 sent Snow Knight to the post as the 7-to-2 second choice as the big chestnut colt, owned by the Windfield Farms, had won four straight on turf at Saratoga and Belmont.

Yesterday's victory, which offered the biggest purse in Canada's history, was worth $113,220 to Windfield Farms. Snow Knight, who won the Epsom Derby in England as a 3-year-old, was purchased in England as a yearling for only $14,251 by Mrs. Nell Phillips, whose husband is a Montreal attorney. Last year, the Phillipses sold a 60-per-cent share of the colt to E.P. Taylor for a reported $1 million.

In gaining his fifth straight victory after a slow start, Snow Knight established himself as the favorite for grass honors of the year and for next month's Washington, D.C., International.

Sell *Hull Protests WHA Violence By Not Playing*

WINNIPEG, Canada, Oct. 27 (NYT).—To protest what he calls growing violence and "brutality," Bobby Hull has temporarily withdrawn from playing for the World Hockey Association's Winnipeg Jets. Angered over the league's failure to act against what he called "goons" who began trying to intimidate the Jets' European stars last season, Hull was furious after a game last week in which Perry Miller suffered an eye injury when hit from behind during a fight against Cincinnati.

"It's time we took some action because if something isn't done soon, it will ruin the game for all of us," Hull said after that incident. "I've never seen so much stuff like this. I never thought it could be so bad."

Andretti, Unser Win in Autos

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Oct. 27 (UPI).—American Mario Andretti won the California Grand Prix for Formula 5000 cars and stock car driver Bobby Allison won the International Race of Champions yesterday at Riverside International Raceway.

Andretti, who also finished fourth in the IROC behind Allison, Al Unser and A.J. Foyt, won the Formula 5000 race by 15.676 seconds over Al Unser, his teammate.

Third was series champion Brian Redman of England, while fourth went to former Royal Air Force pilot John Cannon and fifth to John Morton of the United States.

In the third of four IROC races, Allison took the lead on the seventh of 30 laps and maintained up to a four-second margin the rest of the way. He won by 1.1 seconds as all competitors drove Camaro cars.

Foyt, who started in 11th in a 12-car field, takes a six-point lead into the final IROC event Feb. 13 at Daytona Beach, Fla. Foyt has scored 31 points to 25 for Allison, 23 for Andretti and 21 each for Bobby Unser, Saturday's IROC winner, and stock car driver Benny Parsons.

The International Race of Champions is an invitation series for 12 of the world's best drivers. Only nine of the drivers will go to Daytona as yesterday's results eliminated stock car great Richard Petty of the United States and Formula One stars Jody Scheckter of South Africa and James Hunt of England.

NHL Standings

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	6	1	2	14	39	24
NY Islanders	5	1	3	13	35	18
NY Rangers	2	5	1	7	24	36
Atlanta	2	5	1	5	21	33

Smythe Division

Chicago	4	4	2	10	29	30
St. Louis	3	3	2	8	27	22
Kansas City	3	3	1	7	16	21
Vancouver	3	5	1	7	27	34
Minnesota	1	7	0	2	20	31

Norris Division

Montreal	6	1	1	13	47	17
Los Angeles	6	4	0	12	31	47
Pittsburgh	4	1	1	9	30	23
Detroit	0	7	3	3	18	43
Washington	1	8	1	3	35	50

Adams Division

Buffalo	8	0	0	16	46	17
Toronto	4	2	1	9	24	20
Boston	3	3	2	8	28	28
California	3	4	2	8	25	28

Sunday's Games

Los Angeles 4, Minnesota 2 (Williams, Murphy, Dionne, Lopak; Dunlop, Gratton).

Washington 7, Chicago 6 (Monahan, White 3, Gilbertson 2, Pyatt; Marks, Hull, Korol), Rota, Tallon).

Buffalo 3, California 2 (Ramsey, Stanfield, Richard; Girard, McAdam).

Philadelphia 7, NY Rangers 2 (Bladon, Leach, Barber 2, Dornhoefer 2, Clarke; Vickers 2).

Boston 7, Detroit 3 (Esposito, Schmautz 3, Forbes, Savard 2; Bergman, Hogaboam, Redmond).

WHA Results

Sunday's Games

New England 7, Calgary 1 (T. Abrahamsson, Webster, Paiement; Isaveson).

Winnipeg 5, Phoenix 0 (Hull, Nilsson, Ford; Ketola, Hedberg).

Indianapolis 4, Edmonton 2 (Prentice, Pitchner, Harbaruk, Schinkel; R. McAneeley, T. McAneeley, Kennett).

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	pct	PF	PA
Miami	5	1	0	.833	178	88
Buffalo	4	2	0	.667	152	122
Baltimore	2	4	0	.333	154	149
NY Jets	2	4	0	.333	128	180
New England	3	4	0	.333	75	118
Central						
Cincinnati	6	0	0	1.000	128	70
Pittsburgh	5	1	0	.833	170	61
Houston	5	1	0	.833	136	96
Cleveland	0	6	0	.000	65	187
West						
Oakland	4	2	0	.667	113	97
Kansas City	3	3	0	.500	140	120
Denver	3	3	0	.500	113	145
San Diego	0	6	0	.000	37	128

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	pct	PF	PA
Dallas	5	1	0	.833	141	91
Washington	4	2	0	.667	160	79
St. Louis	4	2	0	.667	148	131
NY Giants	2	4	0	.333	87	138
Philadelphia	1	5	0	.167	109	122
Central						
Minnesota	5	0	0	1.000	161	70
Detroit	3	3	0	.500	133	122
Chicago	1	4	0	.200	35	137
Green Bay	1	5	0	.167	87	137
West						
Los Angeles	5	1	0	.833	127	75
San Francisco	2	4	0	.333	105	115
Atlanta	2	4	0	.333	86	93
New Orleans	1	5	0	.167	65	160

Sunday's Results

Baltimore 45, NY Jets 38.
Cincinnati 21, Atlanta 14.
Dallas 20, Philadelphia 17.
Kansas City 28, Denver 13.
Houston 24, Detroit 8.
Miami 35, Buffalo 30.
Los Angeles 38, New Orleans 14.
Pittsburgh 16, Green Bay 13.
Oakland 25, San Diego 0.
New England 24, San Francisco 16.
Washington 23, Cleveland 7.

Monday's Game

Minnesota at Chicago.

Bell Following Tradition at USC

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (NYT).—The new name in college football is Ricky Bell, the nation's leading runner. Ricky Bell is the successor to Anthony Davis, O.J. Simpson and Mike Garrett at the University of Southern California, where a tailback is always more prominent than a professor.

Other recruiters had hoped to persuade Ricky Bell not to enroll at USC because, "You might not play much there, the team's too good." What the recruiters really meant was, don't go there because then USC will be even better. But on a visit to the USC campus as a senior at Fremont High in the Watts district, Ricky Bell was introduced to O.J. Simpson, the Buffalo Bills' postgraduate. Bell mentioned the other recruiters' argument.

"Don't believe that stuff," O.J. assured him. "Those same guys told me I wouldn't play much here."

O.J. played enough to run for 1,709 yards in 1968, the USC regular-season record. And as a junior, Bell is playing enough to threaten O.J.'s total. After yesterday's 165 yards against Notre Dame, he has accumulated 1,233. He is averaging 176 yards a game, compared to O.J.'s average of 171. O.J. also ran for 171 yards in the Rose Bowl that season for a total of 1,880 yards. But if Bell maintains his average, he also will surpass the major college regular-season record of 1,881 yards, set in 1971 by Ed Marinaro of Cornell, now a Minnesota Vikings postgraduate.

"Next to O.J.," says John Mckay, the USC coach, "Ricky Bell has the best speed I've ever coached at tailback. And at 6-2 and 215, he's the biggest tailback I've ever had. He has tremendous power of acceleration. There's no limit to his success provided he continues to get good blocking. But with his size and speed, he needs less blocking than other people. He just shatters those 190-pound defensive backs. I know I wouldn't want to tackle him."

Mckay moved Bell to tailback this season after employing him as fullback as a sophomore, at linebacker as a freshman. At fullback, Bell was mostly Anthony Davis's bodyguard but he had a 6.6-yard average in running for 299 yards. In his opening game this season against Duke, he ran for 356 yards, setting a USC single-game record. As he came off the field at the Los Angeles Coliseum to a standing ovation, he was greeted by a middle-aged stranger who had come out of the stands.

"Who was that guy?" he asked later.

"That's C.R. Roberts," he was told.

"Who is C.R. Roberts?" Ricky asked.

"He's the guy whose record you broke."

C.R. Roberts had gained 251 yards for USC against Texas in 1956 before joining the San Francisco 49ers, where he played with Y.A. Tittle, J.D. Smith and R.C. Owens in the all-initial backfield. Bell had never heard of C.R. Roberts but he knew about Garrett and Simpson and USC's tailback tradition. When he was shifted to the position this season, he accepted the responsibility. During the summer he often drove at dawn to the Santa Monica beach and ran two and a half miles along the sands in heavy boots, then walked back along the highway.

"To be a tailback at USC you've got to be super," Bell says with more ambition than ego. "Getting up early and running on the beach helped me mentally. It made me think I was really doing something."

That's not all Bell did. He often lifted weights and participated in a light workout at USC's practice field, doing wind sprints and catching passes, before loading freight in a meat-packing plant. Bell is accustomed to responsibility. He was born in Houston, the fifth of seven sons. One of his older brothers leads a rock group, "Archie Bell and the Drells."

His older brothers are based in Houston with their father, but Ricky and his two younger brothers, Lee and Chester, moved to Los Angeles with their mother. While his mother worked in an auto parts shop, he cared for his two brothers. He often cooked for them when his mother worked late.

"Chicken, rice and Kool-Aid," he recalls. "On weekends my mother would fix us big meals of soul food. I grew up fast, taking care of my brothers. They were a big reason why I didn't want to go too far away to college."

In the weeks before the season began, he asked the USC equipment manager for a football to take back to his off-campus apartment. He wanted to handle the football in spare moments, as a precaution against fumbling. The equipment manager spurned his request. But after his 256-yard performance in the opener, Bell was awarded the game ball.

U.S. Closes Pan-Am Games With Equestrian Victory

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 27 (UPI).—The United States closed the Pan-American Games yesterday when its equestrian team won the Grand Prix jumping event.

The U.S. quartet finished with 44 1/4 penalty points to win from Mexico, 46 1/2, and Canada, 76 3/4.

It was a fitting finish to the games because no team in modern history did as well as this year's U.S. squad, which suffered continuous fan abuse.

The Americans finished with 116 gold medals, 82 silver and 46 bronze for a total 244, tying the 244 overall awards the 1967 squad won at Winnipeg when the competition wasn't as tough.

Cuba, which had threatened to challenge for overall supremacy during the first week when it was winning gold medals in track and field and weightlifting, finished second with a 55-45-30—130 total. Canada, host of the Olympics next July in Montreal, was third with 18-34-38—90.

The riding team, performing before a packed Aztec Stadium audience, led through the first round with 32 penalty points, and despite the partisan support of the Mexican crowd, the U.S. quartet held firm for the gold in the second round.

The colorful closing ceremony, which Mexican President Luis Echeverria suddenly decided not to attend—he was booed by the crowd during the opening ceremony—followed the jumping.

Although the United States team had been subjected to much harassment by Mexican fans throughout the games, the only real controversy came on the final day when the authorities ordered the soccer final between Mexico and Brazil replayed on Wednesday after both teams were awarded gold medals on Saturday.

The Aztec Stadium lights failed during Saturday's overtime period with the teams tied at 1-1.

Apart from the final day soccer hassle, the games were conducted smoothly with 5,000 athletes and officials from 33 countries in the Western Hemisphere represented.

When the American contingent checked into the Pan-American village, Mexicans were upset because some top swimmers and track and field performers elected to stay home. The Mexicans, and opponents of the U.S. team, forgot about the depth of performance north of the border.

The Americans finished top in track and field, swimming, diving, synchronized swimming, wrestling (freestyle and Greco-Roman), gymnastics (women), cycling, tennis, yachting, shooting, rowing and equestrian sports.

The United States won more than half the track gold medals with 19; the swimmers won 27 of 29 events; the shooting team took 14 of 18 gold medals; the women gymnasts won everything, including the minor medals, while the tennis players scored a 5-0 shutout, as did the synchronized swimming team from the Santa Ana (Calif.) Aquatic Club, who were 3-0.

Then there were the two basketball teams, both of them gold medalists, both going undefeated through round-robin competition.

The baseball team, which finished with a 6-2 record for the silver medal, did not have the pitching to quiet Latin bats. Cuba retained its title easily.

In terms of medals the heroine of the U.S. team was gymnast Ann Carr, 17, who picked up five gold medals, four of them in individual competition. In swimming, Kim Peyton, 18, one of the few survivors from the 1971 team, won four gold medals, as did world champion Kathy Heddy, 17.

There were many outstanding performances, Joao Oliveira, a 21-year-old communications expert in the Brazilian Army, triple jumped 58 feet 8-1/4 inches to better his personal best by nearly four feet and break the world record of Russia's Victor Saneyev by 1 foot 5-3/4 inches.

ABA Leader Calls a Merger Inevitable

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 27 (UPI).—Commissioner Dave DeBusschere of the American Basketball Association has said that a merger with the National Basketball Association is "inevitable" after the NBA players' association legal suit is settled.

The NBA players previously obtained a court order in New York barring a merger of the two leagues.

"It is inevitable that a merger will take place," said DeBusschere. "The situation stands the same now for the ABA as it did six months ago. Something has to be settled in the lawsuit."

"Once the NBA and its players association reach agreement, the whole thing will fall into place." DeBusschere said, calling a merger "necessary for survival."

"The bidding (for players) has gotten completely out of hand," he said.

DeBusschere said the ABA is "stronger than ever" and, based on preseason exhibition play, "has reached parity with the NBA."

He put no timetable on a merger of the two. All nine ABA clubs have now applied for membership in the NBA, but the older league has denied the applications because of the players' suit.

Colonels Strong

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 27 (UPI).—Artis Gilmore scored 27 points and grabbed 15 rebounds to lead the Kentucky Colonels past the Virginia Squires, 130-112, in an American Basketball Association game last night.

Gilmore tallied 11 points in the final quarter as Kentucky boosted a nine-point advantage at the end of the third quarter to as many as 25 points in the final stanza.

Spirits 101, Sails 85

At St. Louis, Maurice Lucas and Gus Gerard combined for 46 points to lead the Spirits to a 101-85 triumph over San Diego.

Nastase Is Loser In Battle of Sexes

MISSION VIEJO, Calif., Oct. 27 (AP).—Evonne Goolagong Cawley of Australia has defeated Romania's Ilie Nastase, 7-5, in a handicap tennis match billed as the first event in the Challenge of the Sexes.

Cawley trailed, 5-3, and then rattled off four games in a row to win the set. However, Nastase, notorious for his tantrums on the court during men's matches, clowned for much of the match. He wore unmatching socks, played erratically and didn't seem to take the match seriously.

In the first set of the day Bjorn Borg of Sweden overcame the handicap rules to defeat England's Virginia Wade, 6-3.

Under the handicap terms, the men had to cover the entire doubles area on their side of the court, but could hit only into the singles area. In addition, the men were limited to one serve and could not rush the net unless forced to do so by the women's shots.

The second event of 11 men versus women matches is scheduled for Nov. 7 here, a skydiving contest.

Solomon Triumphs

PERTH, Australia, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—Harold Solomon won the Hitachi-Datsun tennis classic here yesterday by beating fellow-American Sandy Mayer, 6-2, 7-6, 7-6.

Nets 118, Pacers 111

At Uniondale, N.Y., Julius Erving reeled off 30 points to help the Nets hand Indiana a 118-111 loss despite a 43-point performance by the Pacers' Billy Knight. John Williamson and reserve forward Tim Bassett combined for 21 points in the last eight minutes of the third quarter to bring the Nets from a 67-66 deficit to a 94-84 lead. Williamson scored 11 points during the spree and finished the game with 27.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	1	0	1.000	—
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000	—
Buffalo	1	0	1.000	—
New York	1	2	.333	1
Central Division				
Washington	1	0	1.000	—
New Orleans	2	1	.667	—
Atlanta	1	1	.500	1/2
Houston	0	1	.000	1
Cleveland	0	2	.000	1 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	1	1	.500	—
Detroit	1	1	.500	—
Milwaukee	0	1	.000	1/2
Kansas City	0	1	.000	1/2
Pacific Division				
Seattle	2	0	1.000	—
Los Angeles	1	0	1.000	1/2
Phoenix	1	1	.500	1
Golden State	1	1	.500	1
Portland	0	2	.000	2

Sunday's Games

Seattle 113, Phoenix 99 (Grey 27, Brown 21; Adams 29, Van Arsdale 21).

New Orleans 125, New York 114 (Maravich 45, Bibby 19; Monroe 36, Frazier 27).

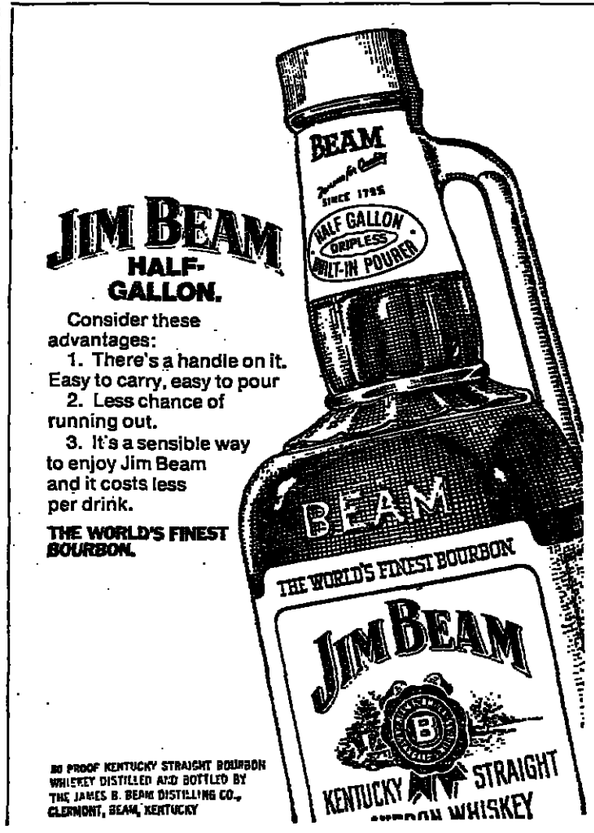
ABA Results

Sunday's Games

New York 118, Indiana 111 (Erving 30, Williamson 27; Knight 43, Hillman 22).

St. Louis 101, San Diego 85 (Lucas 25, Gerard 21; Jones 23, Lamar 18).

Kentucky 130, Virginia 112 (Gilmore 27, Jones 24; Burden 28, Wise 21).



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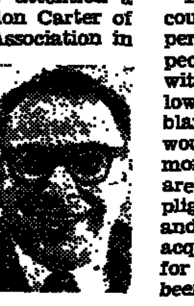
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Art Buchwald

Gun Stamps to the Poor

WASHINGTON. — Jonathan Spear and Michael Petit have brought to my attention a statement from Harlon Carter of the National Rifle Association in defense of the "Saturday night special" handgun.



Buchwald

Carter told a House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, "It makes no sense to me why possession of a finely made $200 handgun owned by a decent law-abiding man of means should be legal, but ownership of a $40 handgun [Saturday night special] by an equally law-abiding resident of the inner city, who can't afford anything better to protect his family and home, should be a felony."

It is a very interesting point and Spear and Petit have a solution to the problem.

The federal government should institute immediately a gun stamp program for the poor. The program would work as follows: A family of four making less than $6,000 a year would apply for gun stamps at the local post office.

* * *

All the head of the family would have to produce is his income tax return and, if he qualifies as a "needy case," he would be given the equivalent of $200 in gun stamps which he could spend at any gun store for weapons and ammunition. The gun store would be reimbursed by the government for the stamps at 100 cents on the dollar.

Some people might argue that the poor would take advantage of the program and use the stamps to buy cheap guns and pocket the rest of the money. But while there may be some abuses of the stamp program it would still be the best and cheapest way of seeing that no American citizen, no matter what his financial status, would be deprived of his right to bear arms.

It is hard to believe that in a country as rich as ours there are perhaps as many as 50 million people who go to bed every night without a gun under their pillows. Many of the poor are to blame for this condition. They would rather buy food with their money than guns. But a majority are not responsible for their plight. Many are jobless, elderly and children. They have tried to acquire guns but the cost, even for a Saturday night special, has been beyond their means.

In the past, the middle class has ignored them in the belief that anyone who really wants a gun should pull himself up by his bootstraps and earn one. But in an urban society during a period of cruel inflation it's not as easy to acquire a decent gun as it used to be. We can no longer stand idly by and say to these poor people, "You can't have a gun unless you buy it yourself, the way we did."

Gun stamps are the obvious solution to helping people who can't help themselves. At first it would be considered demeaning to some to accept gun handouts from the government. But as time went on I believe that poor people would accept gun stamps in the same way they accept food stamps—as a temporary way of providing their families with the basic necessities of life. They would no longer feel themselves inferior to the decent law-abiding man of means who can afford a $200 weapon. They will have the opportunity that they have been deprived of so long of using their guns to settle family arguments without resorting to knives and hammers.

Gun stamps will bring dignity and joy to their lives.

The next question is cost. Can the United States afford a gun stamp program? The answer is yes. For one thing it will be a big boost to the handgun industry in this country, providing hundreds of thousands of jobs for people. It will also encourage new ammunition factories to be built in depressed areas. A subsidized gun program in this country will give manufacturers an incentive to speed up production and will guarantee them a profit in lean years when weapon sales are down.

So not only the poor but everybody will benefit from gun stamps.

No country can boast it has done all for its people until it arms every man, woman and child with a weapon. So if you really care for the plight of the poor, as Harlon Carter of the NRA does, write to your congressman today.

U.S. Paintings of West To Be Seen in U.S.S.R.

CODY, Wyo., Oct. 27 (AP).—Fifteen Western paintings from the Whitney Gallery Collection at the Buffalo Bill Historical Center will be sent to the Soviet Union next year in a cultural exchange program.

Paintings from the National Gallery, the Los Angeles Museum of Art, the Detroit Institute of Art, and the Houston Museum of Fine Art are also scheduled to be included on the tour.

The paintings will be seen in Leningrad, Moscow, Kiev and Minsk.

12,000-Ton Gothic Church On the Move

By Betty Werther

MOST, Czechoslovakia (IHT).—A Gothic church, mounted on wheels, is slowly making its way across the north Bohemian countryside.

Day and night (any interruption could be disastrous), as crowds of onlookers strain to watch its progress, the 12,000-ton edifice *moves from two to three centimeters a minute.*

Around Nov. 4, after the four-week voyage, the church will reach its destination, nearly a kilometer away.

The adventure began 10 years ago when the Czechoslovak government realized that the old town of Most was on top of 87 million tons of high-quality lignite. Since the coal was judged indispensable for the country's economy, it was decided that the old town must be demolished and its inhabitants moved to a new city on the other side of the valley.

The government also decreed, however, that the Church of the Virgin Mary, *considered to be one of the most important* monuments in late Bohemian Gothic style, should be preserved.

"Using modern techniques, it is relatively simple to move many types of buildings," said Petr Bares, chief engineer in charge of the project. "But in terms of the distance to be covered, the fragility and volume of the church as well as its historical value, this operation is unique in the world."

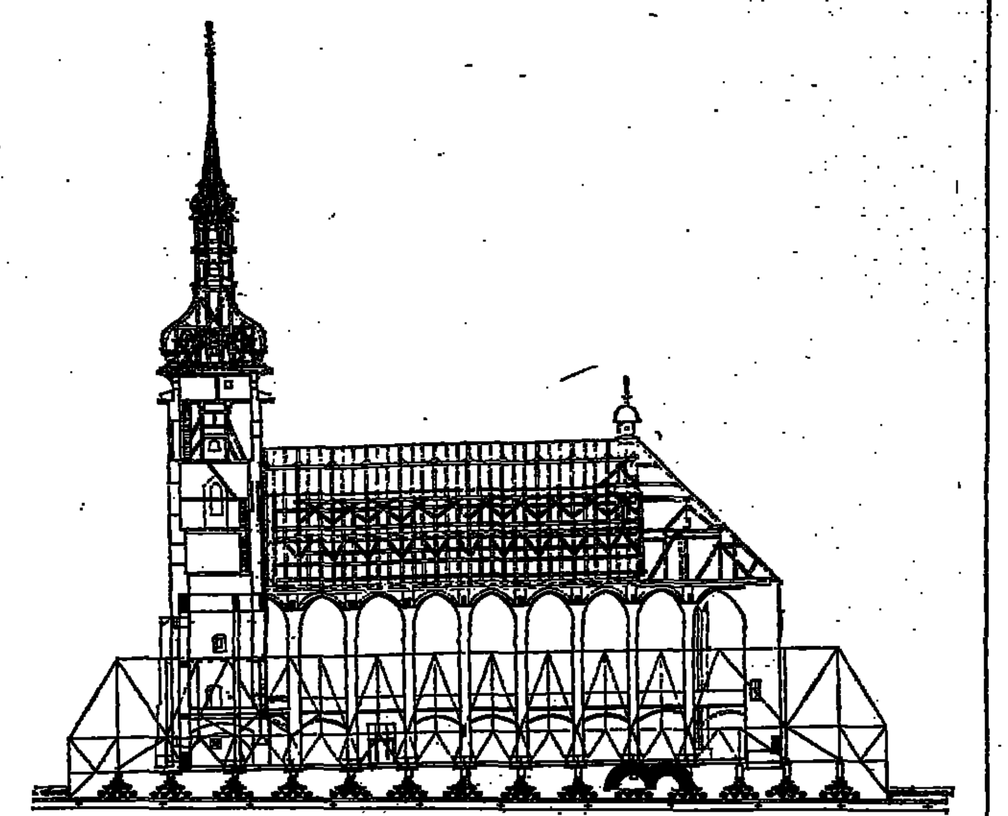
For nearly five centuries, the life of the once royal city of Most revolved around the church and its bell tower. At the heart of rich mining country, the town also prospered as a trade center on the route *from Bohemia to Saxony. So when an* earlier church was destroyed by fire in 1515, the burghers asked the best craftsman they could find, Saxon master builder Jacob Heilmann of Schweinfurt, to design a new one.

Most 16th-century churches in the region were built in Saxon Renaissance style but Heilmann *chose Gothic, combining* the most advanced techniques and characteristics of the style as it had developed in Western and Central Europe.

Completed in 1549, his three-aisled church had the soaring spatial qualities of French Gothic, and the rounded or lierne vaults, incorporating Czech and Saxon elements, *surpassed any previous ones in their decorative elegance.*

In classic Gothic, the stone ribs serve a structural purpose, but Heilmann built his vaults of brick and mortar so that the delicate filigree of interlacing ribs with which he covered them was purely decorative. He also eliminated flying buttresses, *leaving the outside walls smooth.*

Around the church and city, the townsmen continued to till their fields and tunnel for their coal until, in the mid-20th century, the adoption of open-pit mining and more elaborate geological surveys revealed a particularly vast and accessible vein of lignite, 45 meters thick and barely 10 meters under the surface.



Church of the Virgin Mary on wheels; tower was moved separately.

Today all but about 1,000 inhabitants have moved into houses or apartments in new Most, where the population is nearly 61,000 people.

In view of the difficulties involved in displacing the church, the Czech Ministry of Culture in 1968 set up a special company called Transfera to do the job.

Several alternative plans, including the *dismantling of the church and its subsequent* reconstruction on the new site, were dropped in favor of moving it in its entirety. A final plan was approved by the Czech government in 1971 and funds were allocated to cover costs calculated at 156 million Czech crowns or about $17 million.

First of all, movable pieces, including furniture and *statuary*, were taken out of the church and stored. Because of its weight and the poor condition of its masonry, the bell tower was removed to be rebuilt on the new site.

Next, the most valuable part of the church, the vaults, were strengthened with a reinforced concrete shell on their rear *face, and the decorative ribs "fastened"* to the vaults by means of timber cladding and steel wire. The slender concave pillars were secured against buckling by the use of seamless steel pipes.

To free the church from its foundations, the bottom part of each pillar was removed and, with the help of hydraulic *jacks, replaced by a concrete socket. Except for the crypt,* which is traveling along with the church suspended in a steel envelope, the stone floor was demolished, and a reinforced concrete ring beam built under the outside wall.

At the same time, the engineers, using material and equipment developed and manufactured by the Skoda works in Plzen, began construction of the actual carrying device—an orthogonal lattice steel structure. The main girders of this structure run along both sides of the outside wall, while the transverse girders pass through the windows of the church.

Connected to the frame at each support point, 53 four-wheeled transfer trolleys were lined up on *four sets of steel tracks, two outside the church and two inside.*

Last year, after several successful trial moves using the same technique had been carried out with smaller and simpler buildings, the colossal load was gradually transferred to the steel frame.

Then, at 11 o'clock Oct. 8, eight powerful hydraulic cylinders, four at the back and four in front to act as brakes, heaved into action. As hundreds of invited guests and technicians held their breath, the Church of the Virgin Mary was inched out over four sets of steel rails resting on panels of reinforced concrete.

An intricate system of hydraulic units *in each trolley and at other strategic points* ensures that the church remain perfectly horizontal during the trip. Signals from these units—which use the same principle as the imprisoned bubble in a carpenter's level—are visible on a central control panel. Beyond a tolerance of one millimeter, they set off electronically-controlled pumps *which automatically readjust water levels* and return the church to its initial position as the "elastic" carrying frame adapts to variations in the terrain.

So far not a single tile in the old roof has slid or cracked.

PEOPLE: *The White House—'A Nic[e] Place to Visit' but...*

"It's depressing enough to make me want to get the hell out of Washington and become a total recluse"—that's how the U.S. President's son, **Jack Ford**, 23, described his reaction to public reaction to his words, actions. "I just don't believe how people jump on the little things I do and say," he told **Tom Zito** of The Washington Post. Young Ford views the White House as "a nice place to visit," but "you wouldn't want to live here. And frankly, I'd just as soon have it all over tomorrow." He says he cannot move about freely. "How'd you like to go out drinking with two 55-year-old Secret Service agents on your tail?"



Jack Ford
. . . the little thin[gs]

* * *

Songwriter **Johnny Mercer** was still in a coma Monday at Huntington Memorial Hospital in Pasadena, Calif., after undergoing brain surgery last week. A spokesman said Sunday that Mercer, 66, was "slightly improved but still in precarious condition." A tumor was removed from the songwriter's brain Thursday. Among Mercer's songs: "Laura," "That Old Black Magic," "Moon River."

* * *

Convicted Watergate burglar **Bernard Barker**, 58, has been hired as a $9,556-a-year sanitation inspector for the city of Miami. He will wear a uniform and a badge and be responsible for enforcing the sanitation codes. He can issue citations but not make arrests. Barker and three other men spent a year in jail after being convicted for the June, 1972, break-in at the Democratic National Committee headquarters in Washington in *the incident that touched off* the Watergate scandal. He was also convicted of breaking into the office of **Daniel Ellsberg's** psychiatrist.

* * *

Passion over France's most coveted literary prize, the Goncourt, has erupted into violence. A Molotov cocktail went off Sunday outside the home of writer **Françoise Mallet-Joris**, a member of the Académie Goncourt, which selects the annual prize winner. There was a fire but no one was hurt. Last week, another committee member, **Michel Tournier**, had paint poured over his head as he left Drouant, the Paris restaurant where the academy makes its decisions. After the incident at Mrs. Mallet-Joris's home, tracts were found saying, "Free the Goncourt, Goncourt corruption. First warning." This year's winner of the prize will be announced in three weeks.

* * *

Jack Dempsey, 80, a former world heavyweight boxing champ, was in stable condition at New York University Hospital Mon[day] morning. A spokesman said [that] Dempsey's condition was [un]changed since he was admi[tted] early Saturday. No details of [his] illness were available.

* * *

Princess Anne of Britain [and] her husband, **Capt. Mark P[hil]lips**, collided on horseback d[uring a] cross country competition [at] Long Buckby, England, Sun[day]. The princess fell but was no[t in]jured. Her husband remained [in] the saddle. On Saturday, Pri[ncess] Anne's brother, **Prince Ch[arles]** escaped unhurt from a cra[sh near] Sandringham when his [Land] Rover and trailer collided w[ith a] Jaguar. The other driver [suffered] slight injuries.

—SAMUEL JUSTIC[E]

Opera Directors Meet in London To Discuss Cost[s]

LONDON, Oct. 27 (Reuter[s]).—Directors of some of the wo[rld's] leading opera houses met [here] this weekend to discuss colle[ctive] action to reduce costs.

The special meeting of [the] Association of International O[pera] Directors was called by [John] Tooley, general administrato[r of] the Royal Opera House, Co[vent] Garden.

"We face a critical escal[ation] of costs and are determined [to] take concrete steps," he [said] afterwards.

The meeting was attended [by] directors of the Milan, Pa[ris,] New York, Munich, Flore[nce,] Brussels and Dutch opera hou[ses.] Directors will hold a one-[day] meeting to thrash out idea[s in] Brussels in mid-December [and] extend their semi-annual mee[ting] in Milan next January to [two] days to work out solutions, Tooley said.

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TO J.K. FROM D.A. Nothing concrete but talks with K. & P very encouraging. Miss you.

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